# 

Oook Bros

Hattings, Mich

April 17, 1913.



# MCHICAN

# INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD:

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.



Ompiled and Published

GEO.A.OGLE & Co.

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CHICAGO.

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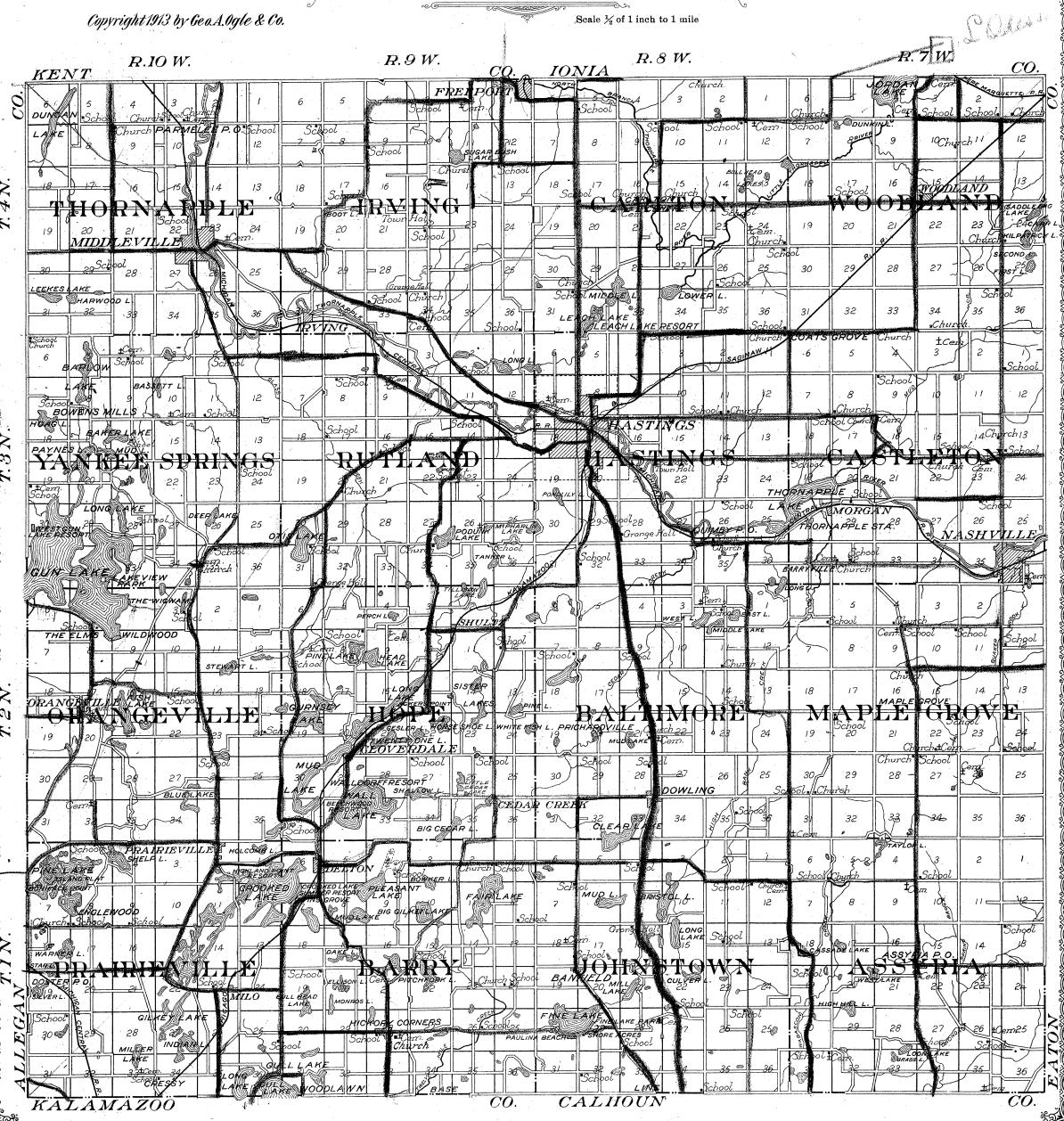
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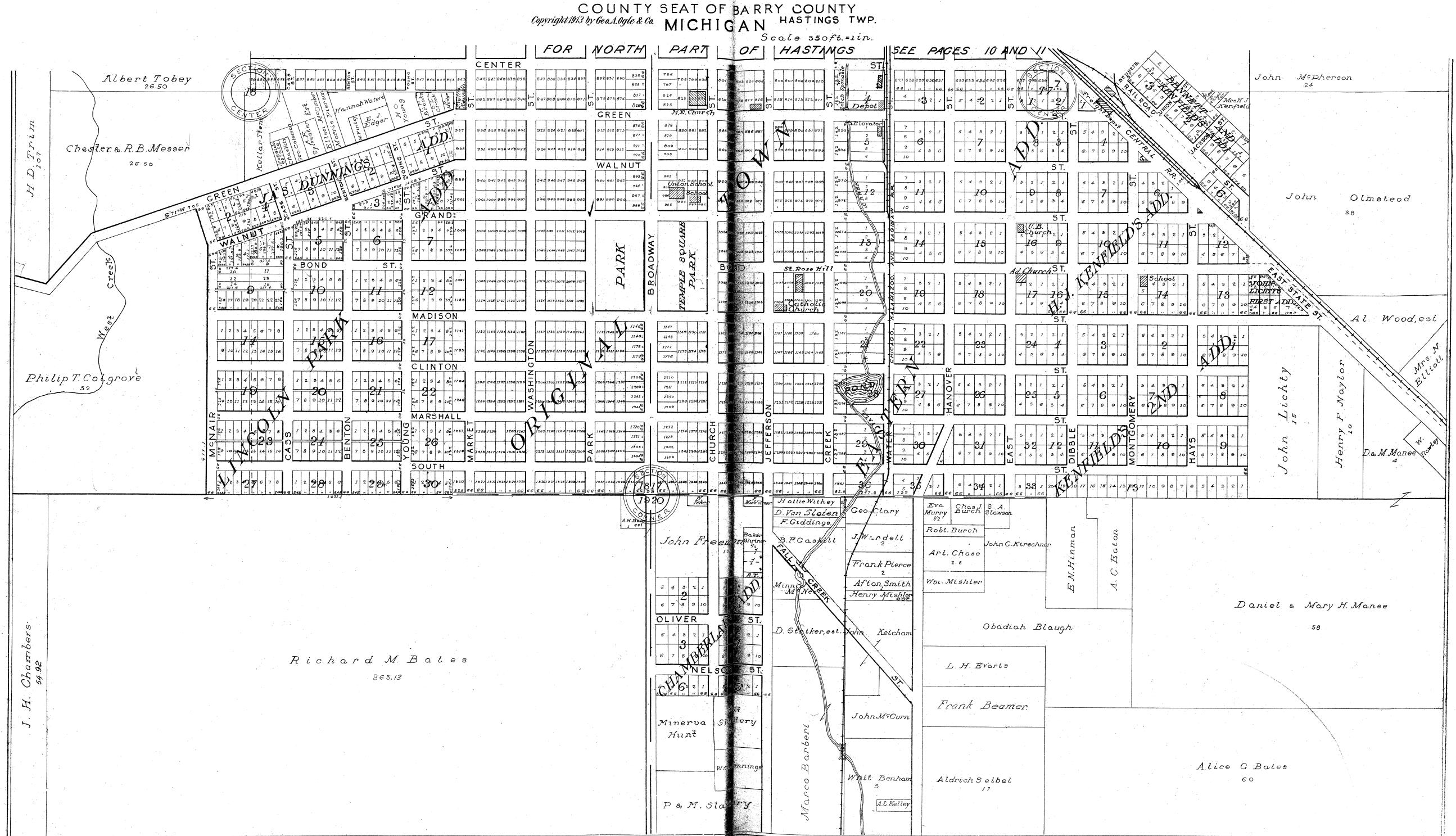


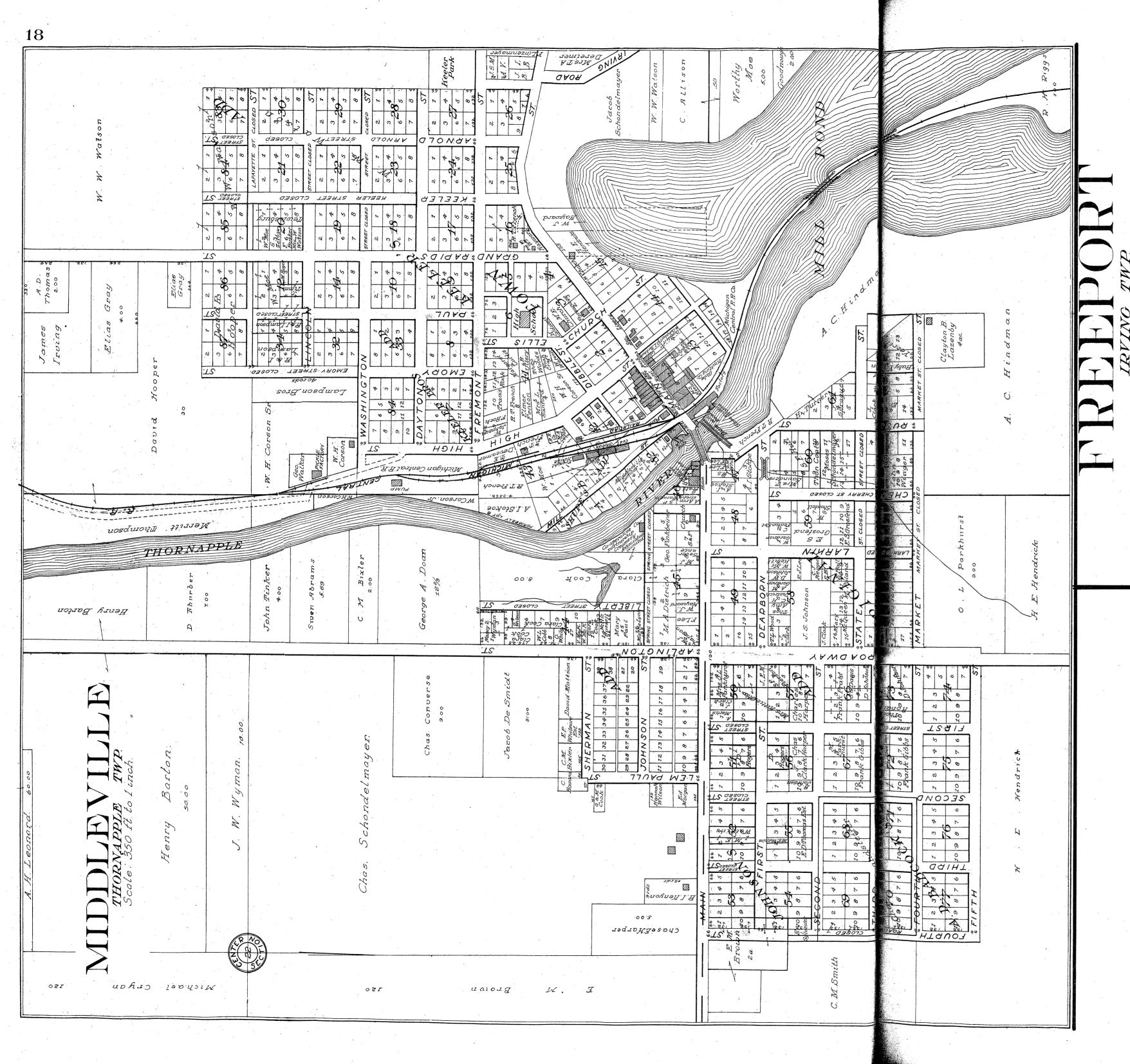
## BARRY COUNTY

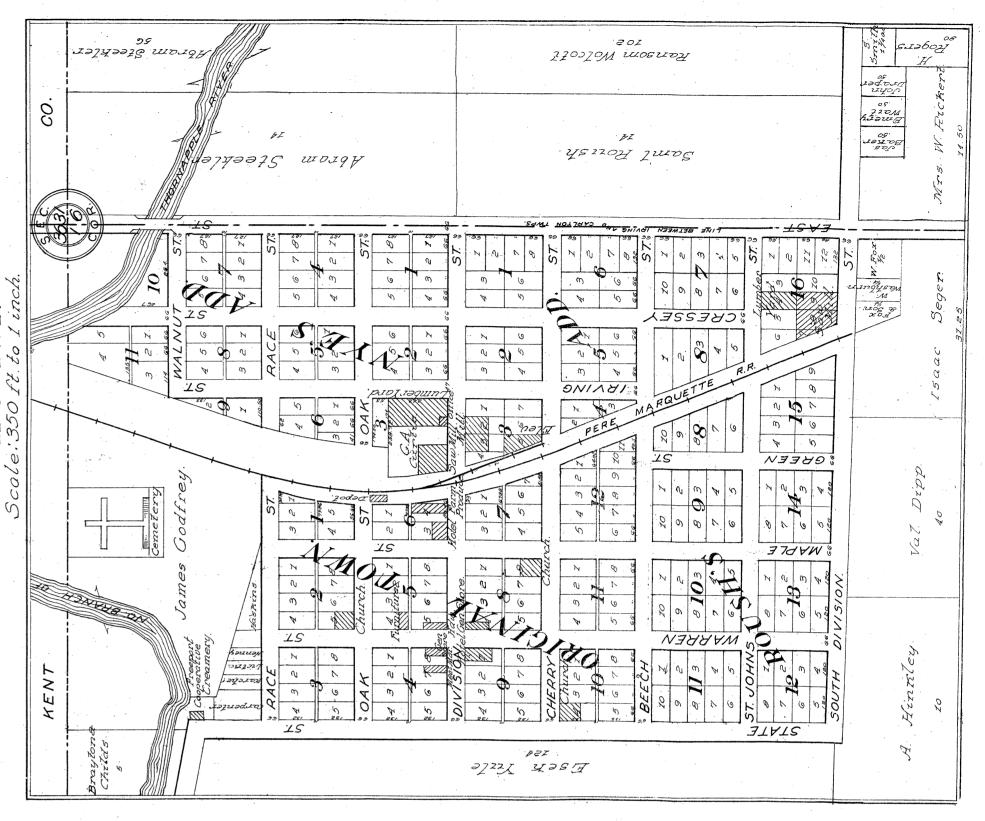
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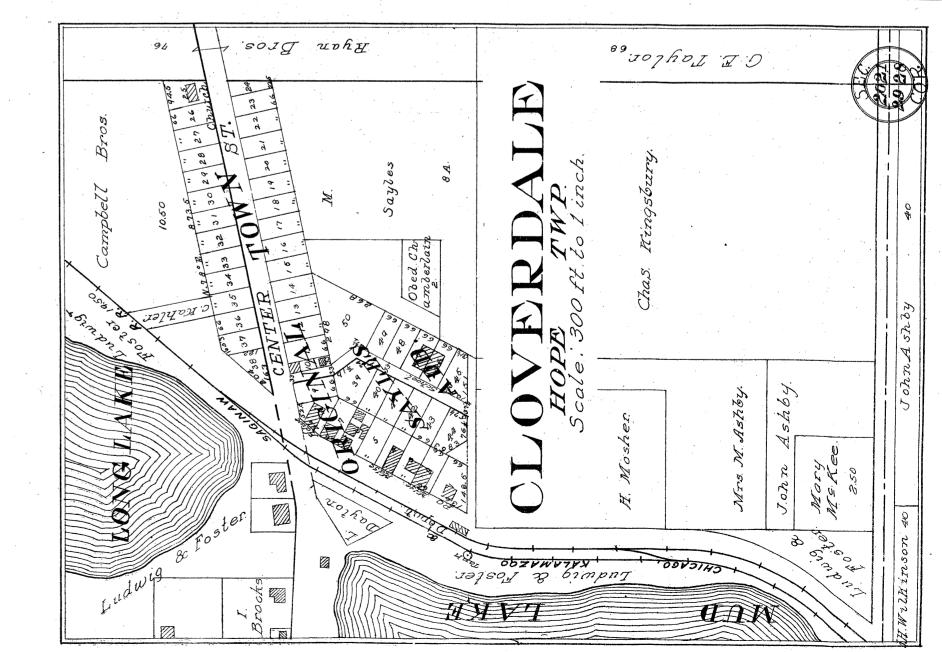


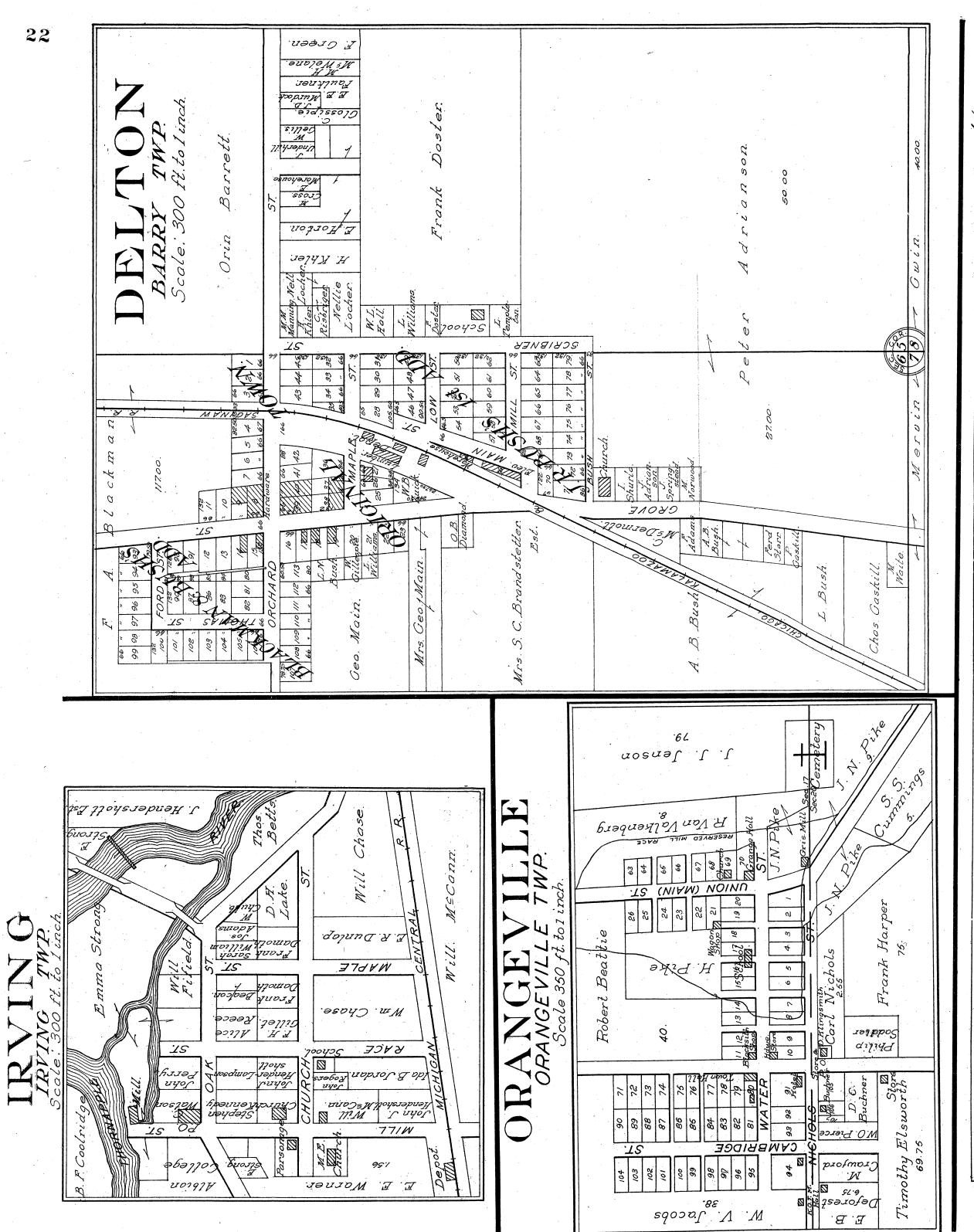
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J. S. Reisinger.

A. Oler

G. C. Garlick.

Grozinger Est.

Steven

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FR Holmes

John

Hynes\_

AMASA

S. W.

Sohn Kahler.
Church.

Olive & Lucy Sease.

C.S. & L.J. Palmerton

R. U.B. Parsonage.

Wm. Finefrock.

A Ragla.

n C & Maggie Munion

Mary M. Holly.

L.E.Royers

Harrington David Landis

Geo Palmerton

C. Burkle.

L Parrott

Mrs S.W. Cree

Olive Barnes Churc

Dr.L.E. Bengon

C.D. Garn.

W.J. Mª Arthur

S.&O. MArth

J. H. Sawdy.

E.R. Burton

Covert

WOODLAND

WOODLAND TWP.

NOTE! This map shows Woodland as divided by Metes & Bounds. The lines do not follow the recorded plats.

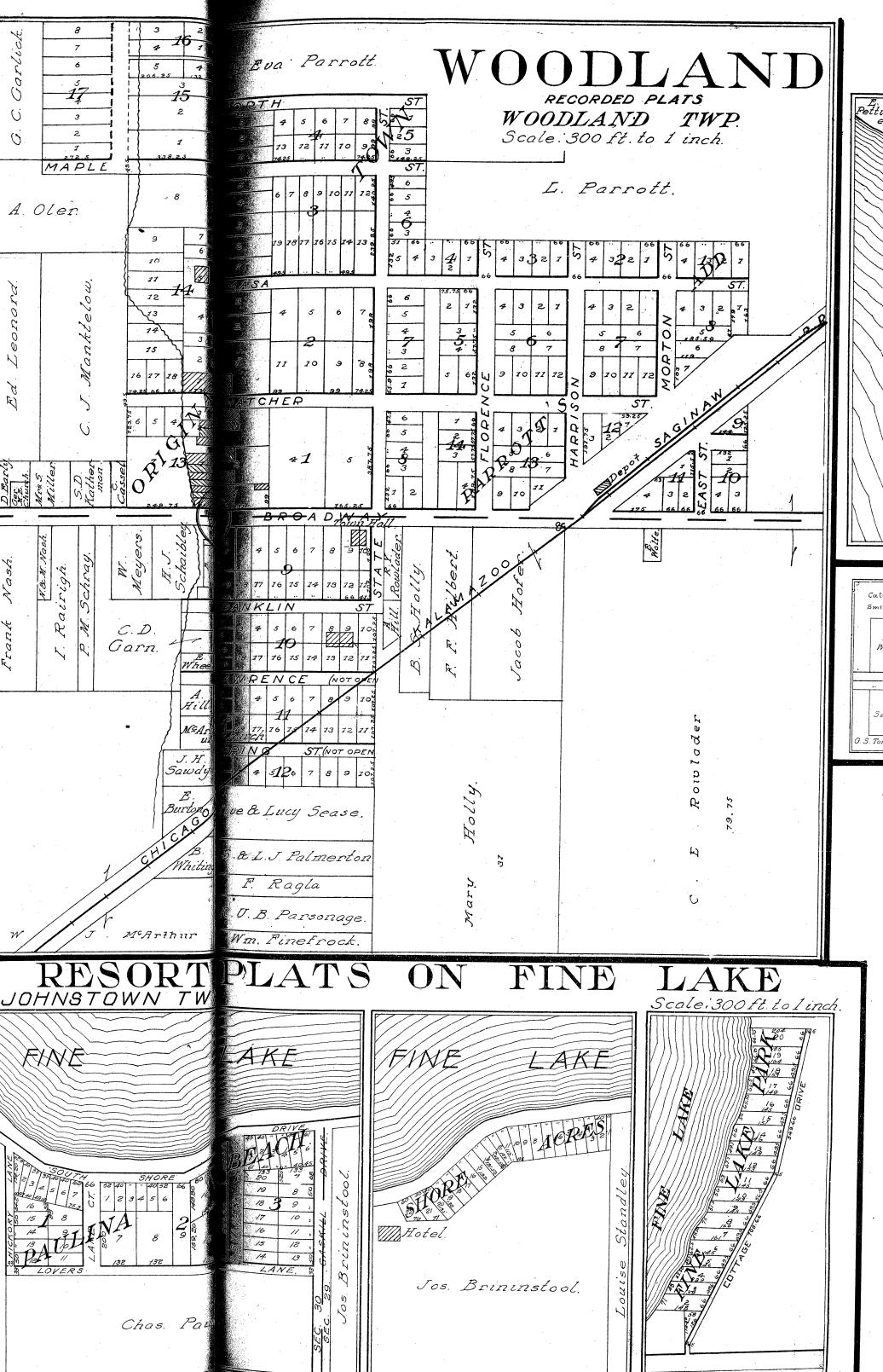
Lafayette Parrott.

78.125

Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.

Eva Parrott.

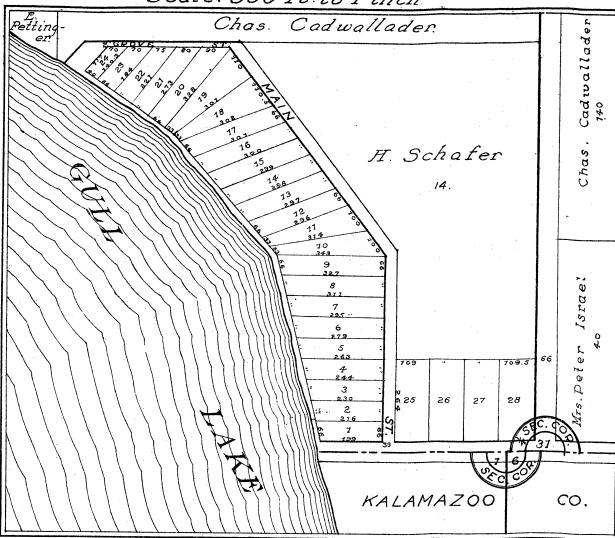
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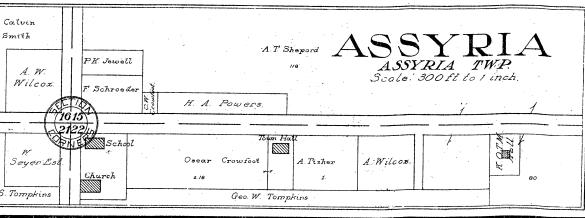


WOODLAWN

BARRY TWP.

Scale: 300 ft to 1 inch



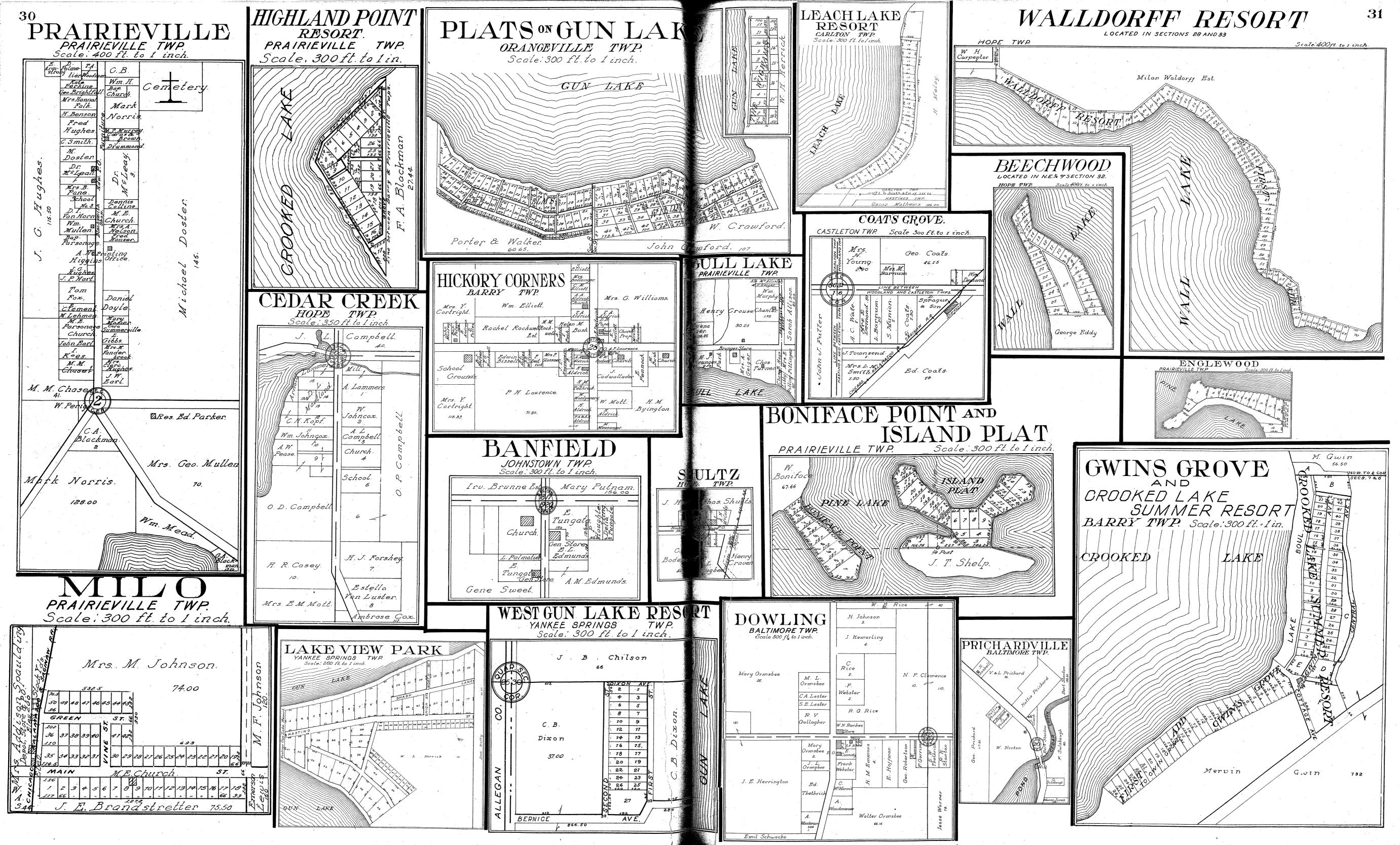


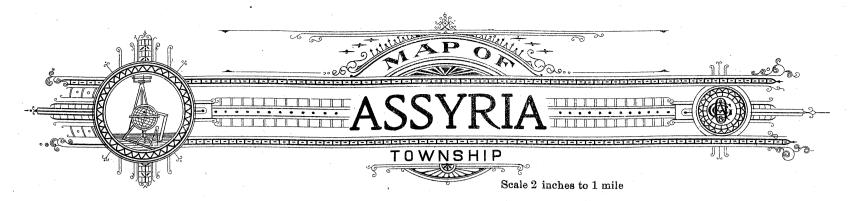
# MORGAN.

PLATTED AS SHERIDAN

CASTLETON TWP.

Scale 300 ft. to 1 inch Wm. Jarrd. Mrs. AliceL. Munton. D. Hagerman.



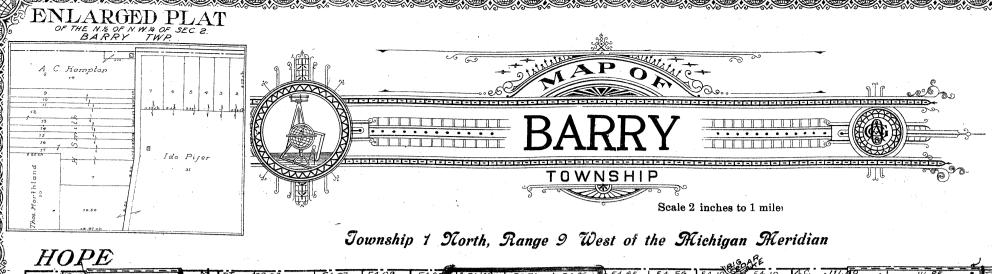


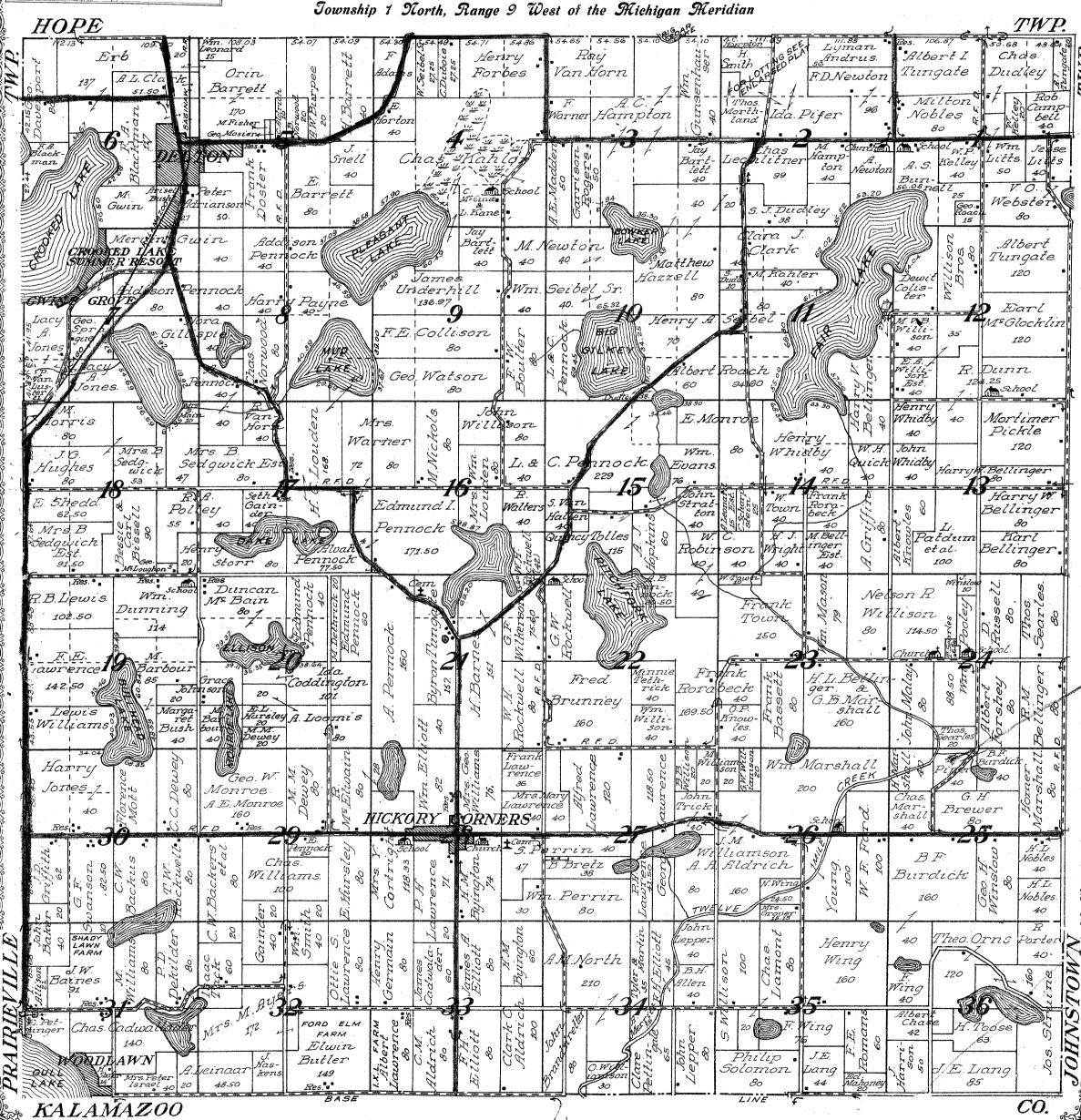
Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian

|          | MAPLE GROVE                               |  |   |  |  | est of the J   |                              | riaian   |  |   | TWP.   | ,  |       |
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|          | 39.90 45.83                               | 91.60                                  | 91.39   | 45.38 .45.16   | Wills. 44/6.   |  | 7 89.74                      | P. F. D.   | 90.26  | 90.58   | 7 919.05   | 92.09  |       |
| <b>)</b> | Samuel                                    | Minnie                                 | W.H. Stant  | on Briggs  | GS   | S. J. Loomis   | Geo.                         | 370  | 7-7-   | S 89  | Albert.  | Z.y.   |       |
|          | Jozes                                     | Brandt .                               | 154.27  |  | ming   |  | Gampbell<br>40               | 2017   | John<br>Wertz  | 95% 8 5 6 6 8 5 6 8 5 6 6 8 5 6 6 8 5 6 6 8 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6   | J176612.   | 3/3/2/20 - 10 -  | O     |
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|          | igh<br>igh                                | I.D.                                   | e Fight   | CS   | J.H.M  |  | Miller                       | 77.7   |  | A.D. O.S  | 60.00<br>100.00<br>100.00  | 1A P 00  | •     |
|          | 72.17<br>72.17<br>52.                     | Briggs                                 | Taria Cara  | Wason ?  | G. S.  | John   | 160                          | 12 E. J.   | Bach 0   | Imstead !!  | ire<br>ire<br>ehi  | B  | 80    |
|          | E. M.                                     | 147 School                             | 12 8 9 H  | 210  | Cummings   | s Miller .   | School  Miller 10            | 7 08 7   | TZO  | 130   | Oliver<br>Lundsley   | Treat 40.  |       |
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|          | A.C. Hy                                   | Dur Dur                                | Curti   | Sarah  | 25 F. 2 E. S. P. T. S | Russell  | Mea- 118<br>Cham             | 7122<br>700<br>000<br>70.5   | Frank  | 7. 0 mg.  | Sam  | 7111<br>3.   Calar   | 9     |
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Township 1 North, Range 10 West of the Michigan Meridian



Localed by Amara Parker June 15, 1831-find an county



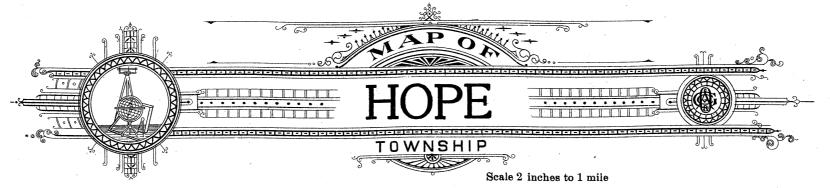
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Township 2 North, Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

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Township 3 North, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian

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Township 3 North, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian TWP. CARLTON Zellon Robt Clark Horace Herron Barnun Barbe Kaiser Newton Palmer 40 60 <u>James</u> 37.5 Alonzo? 102 Richardso Birner Townsend Hopkins. Li. J. Frank Trego Woods Matthews 80 162.95 ntyre V. R. C.F. Hasting: 50 22 Mrs. P.N. arkBarber 119 40 40 Wallace M. Stedge James inne Bump 40 Randa Royce Phil. W. Matthews. Swanson • 60 rown Grame anna Boyce Burgess Walker Matthews Bayne 120 80 40 40 40 100 has.Becker M.M.Clark Barber Louis Philip David Keyth 40 W. Hermer Koble Bayne Ragla 40 Matthews 60 Vin Dean 20 ,69 31 80 80 40 80 , Albert O ester Kinne J.E. Mª Elwain Stowell David Ragla Kinne Hugh Ella Sutton 25 Albert Kinne Albert 80 39 8 Vewton Benner Altoft Mrs. Jas. Cordelia Wm Mont-gomery L.A Lute Shelby Chamber Est. Lin 2.H.Altoft Phos. Fisher Taton Mary Henry Chamberlaki Dryer 40 50 vzzzie ± Riversi Parker tyre 40 Ham Fish 8 Win Figher Ed.N. Builer Ř Ø 8 Frank Hennedy  $\mathcal{A}$ Jasper Albert Cooley Z WAX SAAK M. B. Todd 8 Eliher 160 120 Bolter 30 Dan&Mar Manee M. B 58 Todgl Richard M. Bates. 120 Alice G. 239 40 Henry LII Osborn C.A. Henry Chas. ieo. Osborn Cutler Osborn Russell. Bates lenry 144.45 •Peter Vittle Ella Henry Althouse Lau Young 140 40 140 40 Wirz I. & A. Jacobs. Jasper Reid Winslow Newton 26 Frank Purcell 28 229 Geo. 1 58 Filmer J Ingram Sprie James **J** Roley M. H. Burton 85 65 MEDIN Myron 60 200 School Shorten Bi'deln Chas Thos. BL Cruso 70 Carrie Grant Mrs. C. Fred. 86 45 Edmand ClarkBenhan J. Travis Skinner Osgood Jeon Shoften 180 20 100 80 40 46 Diana Hall Melvin Mead Eist. John Wary J. Reed English A.E. Harris Stocytim 100 80 80 EDReid50  $_{\mathcal{S}}$ 80 O.H. Lester Willard Elfner J 9 Newton **Q** L.B. Beadle 120 Perry 50 Perpening Ingraham DeMott School 80 80 1 71 80 Stewart 3 Chas. S. Bryant John. P.A. Callahan Gaskı Page Chas. A 6 Edw. Groat 89 hristy 80 Coburn40 Hall <sub>Q</sub> Shor Eugene 80 8 75 Prigh. Edwin Win. A. Frank Ed. 120 Chaffee A.Vanduine BidelmaxChaffee DeMott Win. Chae. In tom Baldwit 11.70 18.50 FR. Live Bush 80 120 110 52.50 TWP.

BALTIMORE



Township 3 North, Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

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Township 3 North, Range 10 West of the Michigan Meridian

| ·                       |  |  |  | Jownshi                                     | o 3 North,                              | Range 10                                   | West of the           | ~  |                         |   |                                    |  |                                       |
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| 0                       | R.C. Jachson   | Oscar<br>Stand<br>ish  | 39.44   36.28  | 19.20 Geo.                                  | 90.37<br>G. O.                          | Stafford                                   | Eliza<br>Fleming      | Frank<br>Frank<br>Riden  |                         | W.S.Miller a  | H.E.<br>Hendrick                   | \$   | WP                                    |
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|                         | 5 Fred   | Verne <sup>S</sup>   | Thooles and  | BOWENSMI                                    |   | J. E. 6                                    | ensiba 3              | C.<br>Bower<br>man   |                         | J.L.<br>Bower-<br>man   | S.W.Clark<br>80                    |  | 17 g = -                              |
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|                         | Frat Kry   | He do  | 3850   |   | o WZ                                    | L. S.                                      | siba Chas             | Norris   | 32                      | G.  | w.w.<br>Johnson<br>80              | • P.   |                                       |
|                         | J. A. Chilson  | 4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.   | John Joia  | M Streete                                   | tal.                                    | D. Fr.<br>Mench Ri<br>39.33.               | Driffey \ ed. tch 160 | The state of the s | 2 71 3                  | Wellman<br>Wellman<br>80  | G.W.<br>Stafford<br>80             | E.M.<br>Brown<br>120   |                                       |
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| )<br> <br>              | M.W. H.  |  |  | AKE   | 18.50                                   | 0.02                                       | J.N. Stuari<br>80.33  | 120 Mond   | 974 F. J.               | Tracy Potter  | Mun<br>Potte<br>Bo<br>Len<br>Ourti | Dam<br>Dougla  |                                       |
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|                         |  | E  | recta  | To The Wall                                 | KEVIEW                                  | PARK                                       | Edward O'Connor       |  | Pravis                  | F.F.<br>Williams  | JP QU                              | Jas.<br>Smir<br>8c<br>0.7<br>WF Kr   | RU                                    |
|                         | ORAN   | GEVILL.  | E  |   | 7LSJL                                   |  |                       | <u>//&gt;</u>  | <u>JU</u>               | 6   | <u> </u>                           | TWP.   |                                       |

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile Township 4 North, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian

|  | ION   | IA                       |   | <b>.</b>                                 |  | J  | الاسر سسرسرس                               | 111001                                      | t  | R.F. Q.  | ور                                      | CO.  |
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| in the same of the | 73.   | R.R.                     | 73.76<br>Steven •<br>Branch   | Shell-<br>enberger 0                     | Win. 76 F.<br>Aiton Branch   | JAPA<br>Johney<br>Will                   |  | Dailor dail kitta                           | Liydra<br>Storms<br>26<br>Dora N<br>Richands<br>30 M<br>George | ## 198   Fes. 84.38<br>### Jesse B<br>####################################   |   | Ben<br>Shellhorn   |
| MJ   | OUNT  | vard<br>ning-<br>hain    | C.L.<br>Hatton  | Mrs J. N. R. Purdun K. Aun               | E.C.<br>Houghton   |  | Mono-<br>Smith                             | W.L. G.D.<br>Schrodt<br>Zried Roberts<br>40 | Reuben<br>Gerlinger<br>80                                      | Phi<br>Gerd<br>10 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  | 40 22490                                |  |
|  | buij<br>Ser<br>Ling   | Anspau<br>20 ger         | Taskell las feel las | r<br>in<br>Slum                          | W.F. 19.46<br>Eddy 60  |  | 2 50 Z 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | Jaylon D. F.<br>Jorden Robe                 | T&AA.  |  | MARQUETTE<br>Fred<br>Eckardt            | H Section of the sect |
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|  | Dennis<br>NHas-<br>Nell   |                          | moderal Mrs. J. Myers   | Train to                                 | 22 23 222 Sazs   | un au                                    | Willard<br>Jordan<br>80 Res                | 40  | Geo Funk<br>Jacob<br>Funk 80                                   | SCHOOL SC | ler so                                  | nuel<br>ech<br>uel   |
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|  | Ed 9  | Abe<br>Hag-<br>gerty     | Vorma<br>Sarker<br>J.C.Bar<br>Wm.Ur<br>41 Wc  | Sprin<br>Best<br>H.<br>H.                | Stillen<br>Stillen   | To Tale                                  | J. F.  Stinche  Scool  Walter              | John J.<br>Reiser<br>80rf                   | JA E.A.  | Gestick Magi   | Rowlader                                | 160  |
|  | Ben   | line cal                 | no n  | 227                                      | PA Res 1 Stowell D.N   | Stowell 5                                | TE Wadelle<br>Burkle<br>Chris<br>Grozinger | Hannah<br>Reiser                            | Geo<br>Burchle<br>80   | Mrs. Hehry F. & A. Schwartz Reuther  | B.E. Savdy                              | Res. Joseph  |
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Township 4 North, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian

| )<br>3         | Township 4 North, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian   |                         |                             |                            |                      |                              |  |                             |  |  |   |                                |                         |   |  |                        |   |          |
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|                | THE THE   | kler                    | Terry<br>Corrigan           | Geo.Bywatez                | S 2 Bush             | Wait                         | 200                                      | Joseph R.<br>Henney         | W. H. 80 87<br>Brooks<br>33  | . X  | Carpente  |                                | Irving<br>Cain          | Jos.<br>Brovont                         | F.Tishe  | ا لــٰ                 | D.<br>Anspaugh  | 7        |
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|                | 20  | B.W.                    | H.C.<br>Rogers              | Tobias<br>Garn             | 7                    | Burd<br>•40                  | 40 *                                     | Neelei<br>40                | M.F. SHU<br>y 80   |  | din<br>20   | in<br>Ling<br>Est              | zam<br>zm.              | Lujduj A                                | Stadtel<br>65                                  | yne<br>8               | Cherry 60   |          |
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|                | 4 -   | 1                       | Bu                          | 285                        |                      | Aller<br>ding                | T T T                                    | Henrieu<br>50               | rtis<br>rtur<br>rtur<br>1.60<br>andu   | rstein<br>7<br>770CE   | 0 7 7   | chia                           | nrk<br>ord<br>30        | Senter<br>Res.                          | KE !   | ze.                    | 2007  |          |
|                | 4. Jo2  | n Bla                   | iser Hell                   | ison Pra                   | nk W. Clo            | or proof                     | 77. 12<br>27.77<br>80                    | J.R. Sarah<br>Smith Henne   | Cur<br>Parh<br>79<br>75 Lis Li   | He de Americano de | 80  | 80                             | Pracy Cain              | Barry So A                              | 70   | hei<br>hei             | nk  |          |
|                |   | 1                       | Loi                         | School                     |                      | Elisse<br>H.L.1<br>R. H.     | B  | Churcht Store               | Church   |  | R. F. D. Res.   |                                | C W                     | School of                               |  |                        | 20.00   |          |
|                | rey   | 111 -                   | Neeb                        | 5. 5.                      | S                    |                              | LM Mibbe<br>20                           | Hosmer                      | CARITON G  | ENTRE  | J. Li.  | 2001.7<br>2004<br>2014<br>2014 | Carper<br>16 cer        | ish | 101  | urthe<br>1900:         | 50  |          |
|                | M. M.<br>M. A.<br>Chr   | Pe                      | ter H.                      | iller Loi                  | 27.2                 | Messer                       | Bros.                                    | OE 25.                      | now & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &  | 98   | Cole  | eym<br>nste<br>has             | sulit B                 | ) 2770<br>27.7 97.4<br>97.4 97.4        | L.A.<br>WeIntyre                               | Fre                    | G Durkee  | e ŝ      |
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|                | Re:   | S. 40.                  | 75<br>H.M.                  | Sanford                    | N. 0                 |                              |  | 10 00                       | Men -  |  | 0.00  | E                              | 777                     | J.L.<br>Crock                           | rtyr<br>80                                     | nry                    | Thu<br>A<br>A<br>Du<br>A<br>A<br>B<br>A<br>B<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A<br>A |          |
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|                | 36.20<br>J.E<br>lwara   | Fingle-                 | 0-                          | 320 Sp.                    | Slau                 | back.                        | Str                                      | Schr                        | B B E  |  | 3000  | ter<br>ter                     | 40                      | J.H.Blood<br>C 40                       | 77   |                        | Full Ba   |          |
|                | Frank<br>Haigh  | - 5.F.                  |                             | Tauser                     | Treu Treu            |                              | V. C. <b>6</b><br>2000                   | G.F.<br>Altoft              | F. D.  |  | 1/40  | ster<br>Res.J                  | 40                      | J.C.Blood                               | Geor   | rge                    | Charles   |          |
|                | 32.75   |                         | X 55                        | 40 F                       | FEE                  | 100 76.00                    | 76.75<br>                                | 80<br>H. A.                 | Wilso  | r b  | arah  | nca<br>gros                    | Dolla                   | Zellner                                 | 9600   | del                    | Youngs  | •        |
|                |   | Kai sei                 | Fausey<br>78                | Gorham<br>120              |                      |                              | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | Nichols<br>81.50            | 75.60  |  | iters   | School                         | Ragia                   | 120<br>R.F. D                           | 16   | 50                     | 160   | <u> </u> |
|                | GW.Coo.   | k 34                    | School                      | - II III                   | Frex 19              | MIDDLE                       | ME L                                     | G.C. 57.68<br>Nichols:      | LAKE   |  | eo. E.  | Ac                             |                         | Æ.A. J.<br>Kenyon tana                  | SUNNY  | SLORE                  | Chas  |          |
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|                | 7. W.   | Sher                    | Pes. B. B. Lea              | R.C. 65                    | 90 startes           | )                            | Dia bei                                  | C 40                        | 72   | 80   | 160   | 12                             | ohn.                    | 40<br>E.I. Barnun                       | Res. 10  | 30                     | 160   | A. A.    |
| 少量             | 2   | 1 2                     |                             | - 1                        |                      | Mrs Mar                      |  | Barber 40                   | 272  | 34   | Mathia<br>Young                                       | H.                             |                         | 20 8                                    | 7 7  | 0)                     | d 18 d 18 od  | DI COL   |
|                | 33<br>ort<br>rtter  | 65<br>4in<br>56         | White Steet                 | Mrs.                       | Jienry<br>10         | Renker:                      |  | Fuller 52                   | 27 cm  | 100<br>100<br>E  | 0 40  | Conno<br>40                    | 17 6g                   | 700 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 | E. 775   | P                      | Min Woo   | 200      |
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|                |   | ACM                     | INGS                        | LEAUS                      | KE RESOR             | R.F. L                       | )  | JIL 40 1.                   | 12/0   |  | 40  | Pas D                          |                         |   | Re / Re  | · .                    | TWP.  |          |
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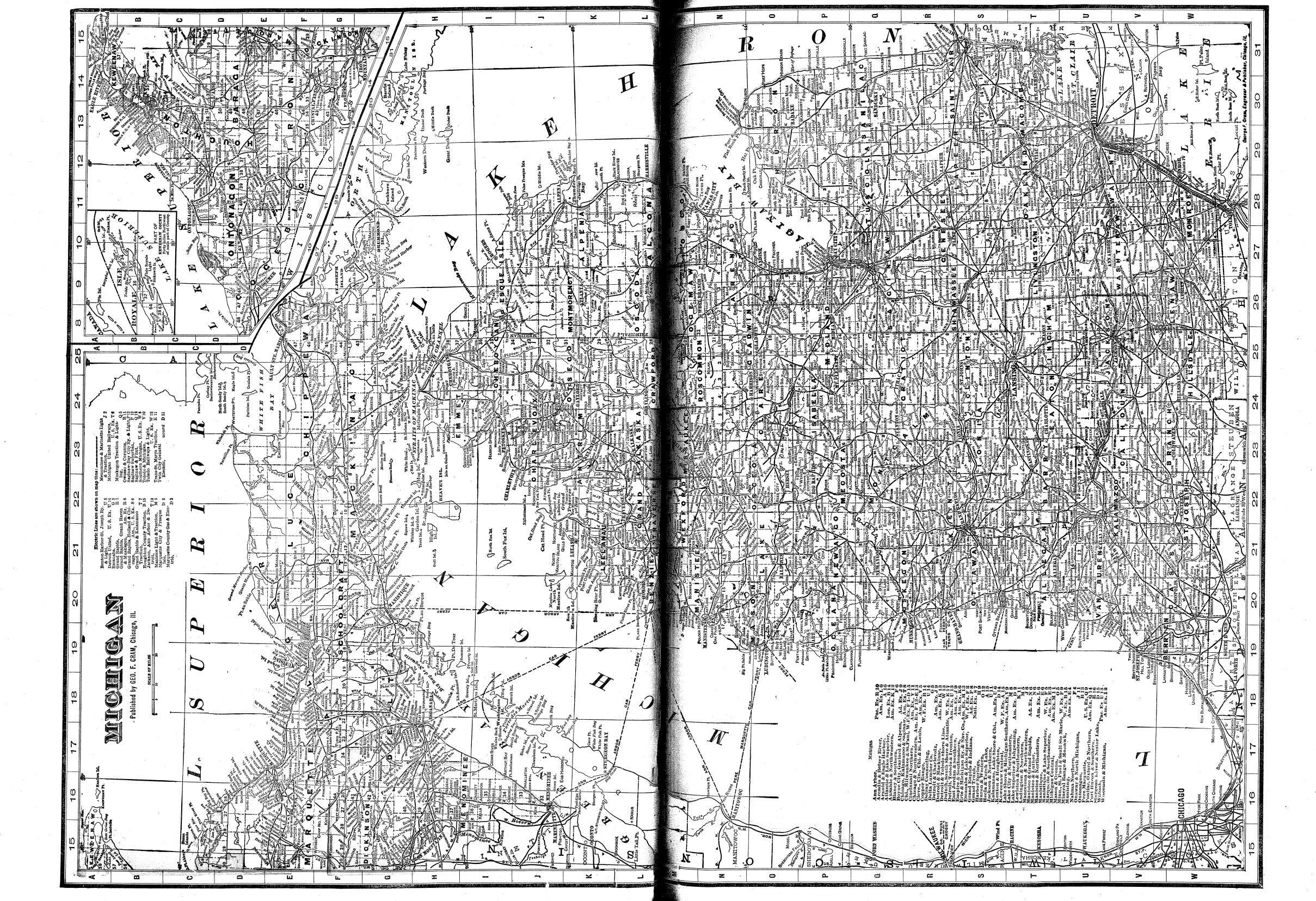
Township 4 North, Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

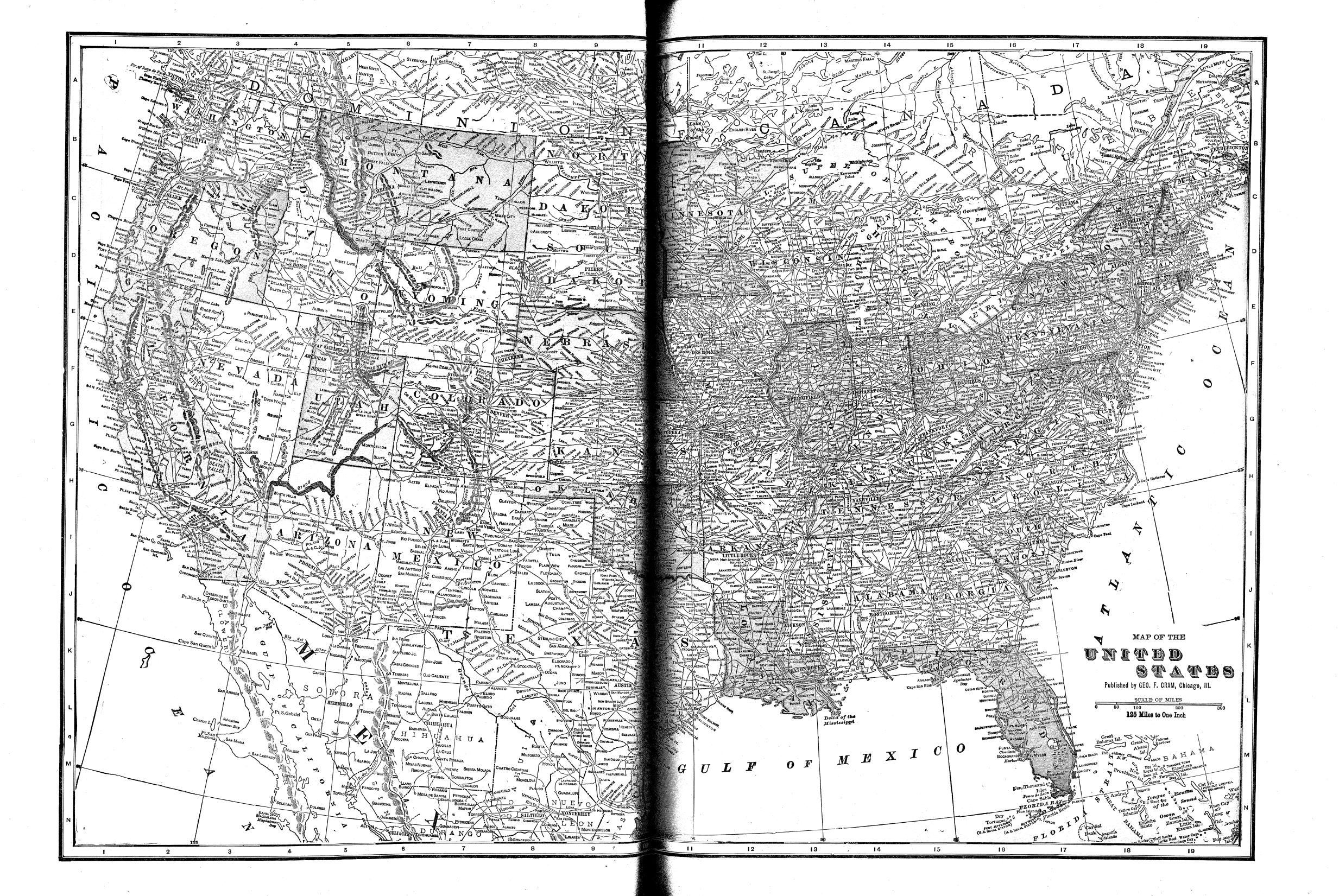
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| )<br>)<br> |                  | $\widehat{c}NT$           |                                  |   |  | ×  | R.F.D.                                  |                             |                                 | G oot of                        | 90.2                                     | GO BOARDA  |                          | r<br>F |
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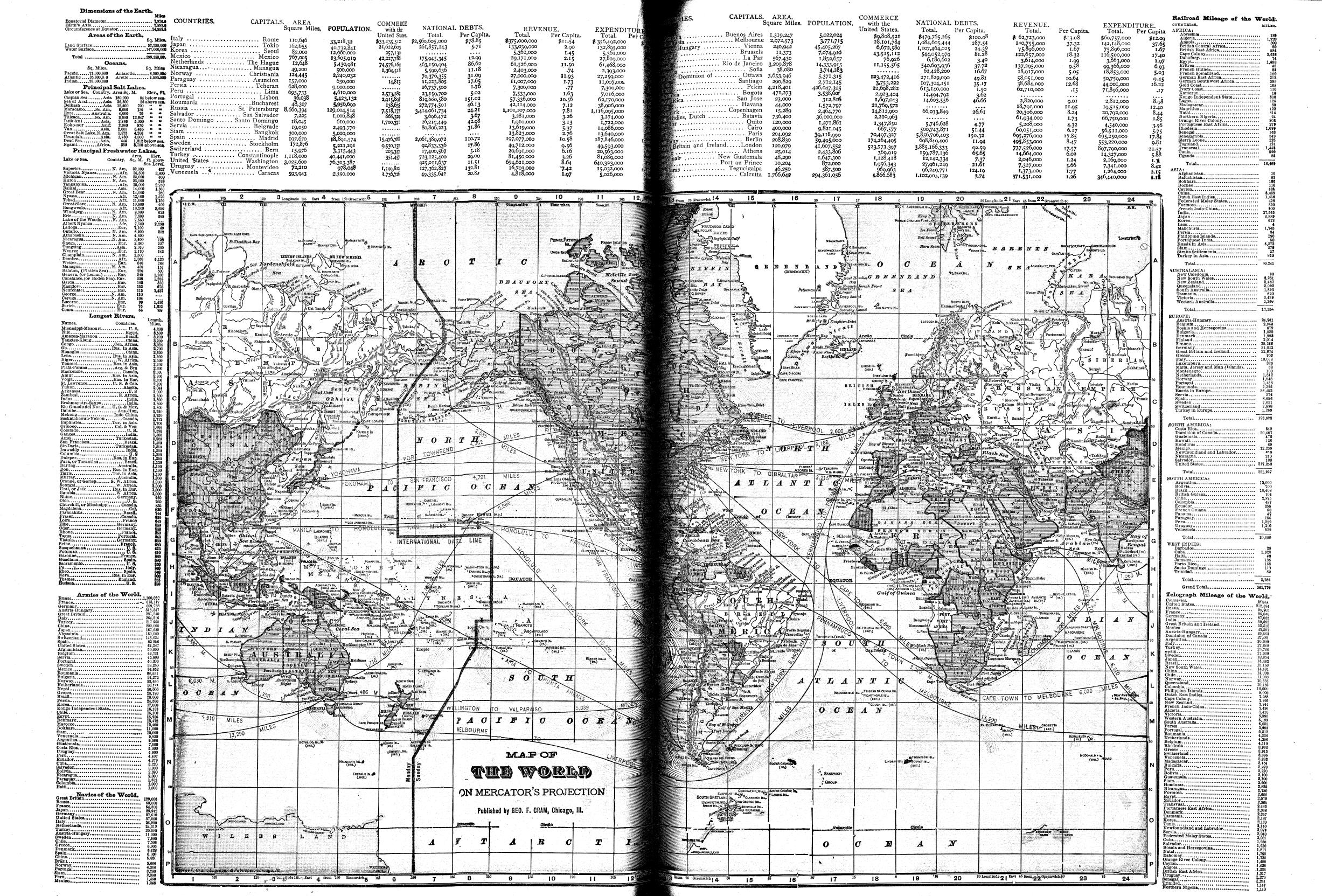


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| VANKEE SPRINGS   |               | .स्य<br>म्या<br>१६०   | 40                 | Eliza  |                            | lice Nellie                                | - 80                     | mere.  | T.H.   | Giles            | s. Mar                                      | shall.<br>ut                             | Wint   | ied Mil          | ler s                                       |                  | 1                     | 7  |           | 1 8  |
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|  |               | YANK  | EE SI              | PRIN   | GS                         |  |                          | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  |  | -<br>-           | <u>.</u> .                                  |  |  |                  | 1 6   |                  |                       | 1 VV   |           |  |







# BRIEF HISTORY

### COUNTY, MICHIGAN BARRY

# WILLIAM W. POTTER

### TOPOGRAPHY.

TEARLY all of the surface of Barry county is covered with glacial drift of varying depth; so that while many fossils are found, but few of them are in the location where they were formed. As the icy masses of the glacial period moved southward the moraines left their traces belind in the lines of granter boulders which reach across the country

masses of the glacial period moved southward the moraines left their traces behind in the lines of granite boulders which reach across the county in a northerly and southerly direction. It is due perhaps to the fact that these great masses were breaking up when they reached this region that the surface of the county is so broken. Post glacial evidences of great antiquity are abundant in the bogs and marshes; and in the beds of peat and marl may be read the open book of later geological periods. Here roamed the elk, the moose, the mastodon and with them primeval man with rude implements of stone struggled for mastery.

Cut from east to west by the Thornapple river, which drains perhaps more than one half of the county, the southern portion belongs to the valley of the Kalamazoo. Its undulating surface of hills and dales is dotted by more than two hundred small lakes of varying sizes. The southern portion was originally covered with oak, openings for centuries kept clear of underbrush by the forest fires of the natives. The northern, eastern, and central portions were covered with beech and maple, plentifully besprinkled with ash and basswood; while here and there a clump of giant pines towered above the surrounding forest. Swamps and marshes abounded, and from their stagnant waters arose swarms of mosquitoes now unknown. No other portion of Michigan of similar size is more diversified in soil. The height of land between the Kalamazoo river valley and that of the Thornapple is called by Professor Winchell, who has written much on the topography of Michigan, Barry Summit, and it reaches an elevation of more than two hundred and fifty feet above the waters of Lake Michigan. The highest altitude is believed to be just south of Pine lake in the township of Hope, at a point designated on the early county maps as Mt. Hope. ship of Hope, at a point designated on the early county maps as Mt. Hope.

### LOCAL HISTORY NOT EASY.

It is not an easy thing to write a history of any county in Michigan. The region about the Great Lakes has been the scene of events of mighty significance in the fate of nations. It was here that the current of civilization starting from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, grappled with that from tion starting from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, grappled with that from Quebec, Ottawa, and Montreal. It was the keystone in the arch of French influence radiating from Louisiana and New France. It was likewise the connecting link sought to be acquired to join the chain of British posts emanating from New York and from Hudsons Bay. For a century the struggle for this territory continued The tragedy on the Plains of Abraham put an end to French rule in Canada, and thenceforth the English and their descendants have controlled the affairs of the Peninsula.

### THE FIRST WHITE VISITORS.

When the region now known as Barry county was first visited by white men is not certainly known. No sooner was New France settled than the fur trade excited the cupidity of the settlers; and hundreds of young men tired of the tales of gold, which still lured on Spanish chivalry, embarked in the fur trade. Through their influence the savages were prevailed upon to bring their furs to market on the St. Lawrence. Competition and greed drove them on relentlessly. Soon they were not content to await the action of the shiftless savages; but they plunged into the wilderness and visited the Indian in his native haunts. Every river in the whole northwest echoed with the wild chansons of these woods runners, as bending with each glittering paddle stroke, they drove forward their frail craft, upon the water highways of the north. They learned the Indian language, courted the dusky maidens of the forest, and formed with them family ties which bound the tribes to them, and in all things shared the rude life and reckless abandon of the savages, but plied industriously their avocation as traders with their friends. The fur trader left no records. It is probable that the streams of Barry county were familiar to the Grand River traders long before the Revolution.

BRITISH RECORDS.

### BRITISH RECORDS.

Soon after the Fleur de lis was supplanted by the Cross of St. George, we find authentic records showing that the Indian department of the British had a knowledge of the interior of Michigan. In 1772 a list of the distances to various places was made, and among them is given the distance: "to one of the branches of the Grand River or Washtenong that falls into Lake Michigan;" the distance "to Reccanamazoo river," the distance "to the Prairie Ronde," and to other places, in the interior.

In 1779. Major De Peyster then in command of Machines and Charles

In 1779, Major De Peyster, then in command of Mackinac sent Charles Langlade as an emissary to incite the Indians of the Grand river valley to assist Captain Hamilton in his expedition for the recapture of Vincennes. After Colonel Clark retook from Hamilton this place, in February, 1779, DePeyster speaks of the Virginians having sent belts among the Ottawas and Chippewas of the Grand River urging them to stay at home; and, and Unippewas of the Grand River fighing them to stay at home; and, later in the same year, of the Grand River Traders being on their way to Mackinac. It was then expected that Clark would attempt to take Detroit, and Lieut. Bennett was sent to St. Joseph to intercept an expedition to pass that way, and the report shows that he was at Ke Kalamazoo, fifteen leagues this side of St. Joseph.

In 1795 General Wayne was in command of the army of the Northwest and in active pursuit of the Indians. Alexander McKenzie employed by the Indian department at Detroit, reported that, starting from Detroit on February 5, 1795. he arrived on the ninth at the house of "a trader named Pepan on the KeKalamazoo river, who is furnished goods by George McDougall, merchant of Detroit," and later still on February 11, 1795, of arriving at KeKalamazoo and going to the house of Mr. Burrill, where he arriving at Kekalaliazoo and going to the house of Mr. Built, where he ascertained that persons whom he met there were messengers from the army of General Wayne on their way to visit the Indians at Muskegon, and invite them to Fort Wayne the following spring. These documents show that before the United States obtained control of this region that Kalamazoo, Muskegon, the Grand River, Prairie Ronde, and that branch of the Grand river now called Thornapple were known to the traders and to the Indian department of the British.

### THE FIRST TRADER ON THE THORNAPPLE. V

After the organization of the American Fur Company of which John Jacob Astor became the moving spirit and financial head, the fur trade in the interior was reduced to a system. That institution sought to stifle as far as possible individual initiative in the business, and to bring under

the control of its posts all of the fur trade not only of Michigan but of the neighboring states, and to stretch the line of its influence even to the Pacific; to perpetuate a great monopoly in what was then the source of the forests, greatest wealth; much as the Hudsons Bay Company did for two hundred years in Canada. To that end, trading posts were established on all the important streams that flowed from the interior to such points as would be most likely to intercept the trade with the Indians visiting that vicinity. In 1796 one La Framboise, an employe of the American Fur Company, established a post at the junction of the Grand river and the Thornapple. He was killed by the Indians in 1809; and from that time until 1821 this post was continued under the control of Madam La Framboise, his widow. In 1821 it was taken over by Rix Robinson who assumed control of this post and of those of the American Fur Company neighboring states, and to stretch the line of its influence even to the assumed control of this post and of those of the American Fur Company on the Kalamazoo.

#### THE INDIAN TITLE.

The United States acquired title to Michigan by the treaty of Paris in The United States acquired title to Michigan by the treaty of Paris in 1733, but the British did not surrender the possession of the posts in the Northwest until after the treaty of Greenville in 1795 had put an end to their power among the Indians and so by the terms of Jay's treaty made in 1796 Great Britian surrendered these posts. When they surrendered the posts they surrendered little else, for they still exercised a considerable influence with the savages. The Chippeways relinquished their title to the south-eastern part of the county by the treaty of Saginaw in 1819, and the combined tribes of the Chippeways. Ottawas and Pottawatanies gave the combined tribes of the Chippeways, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies gave up theirs by the treaty of Chicago in 1821.

As soon as the Indian title to the interior of the territory was extinguished active preparations were made to survey the country an l to throw it open to settlement Surveyors were busy. Barry county was surveyed in 1826 and 1827 and it was not long before the advancing tide of emigration reached its borders.

### TRADING POSTS IN BARRY COUNTY.

In 1827 James Moreau established, and for nearly a decade maintained a trating post in Barry county, near what was afterwards known as Bulls Prairie, close to where the Grand River Valley Railroad now crosses the Thornapple. An Indian Village was near by, and not far away an Indian burying ground, where the members of the tribe had for centuries been buried according to savage rites. Another enterprising trader, careless that his name might not appear herein, at a date, it is thought, even earlier than which marked the coming of Moreau, erected a blockhouse of hewn logs near the Middle Village on what was afterward known as Scales. hewn logs near the Middle Village on what was afterward known as Scales Prairie in the township of Thornapple. The narrative of 1772 mentions that near the branch of the Grand River, "there is another village of Pottawatamies of eight large cabins." We may ask who built the block house and the year thought it was raised, but the only answer from the forests gloom of long ago is, we do not kown.

### THE INDIAN INHABITANTS OF BARRY COUNTY.

Barry county was ideal Indian ground. Here the red man held sway in barbarous majesty, or crouched cold and shivering, in his rude bark wigwam, drenched with rain and sleet. Here he danced the wierd war dance, recounted his valorous deeds in war, and performed that sacred rite of sacrifice the burning of a snow white dog to appease the Maniteau. The dense timber sheltered his wigwam, generally put up near some bubbling spring, from the severity of natures storms. Wild grapes, plums, berries, and paw paws in season were abundant. The walnut, butternut, the hickory and the beech furnished the richest nuts and everywhere they grew in wild profusion. The broad sheets of bark from the massive elm seemed designed for the wigwam covering, the white wood tall, soft, and light grew especially for the making of pirogues, so well adapted to navigate the rocky rapids of the inland streams. The soil yielded bountiful crops of corn. The myriad small lakes set like diamonds against a background of emerald green teemed with all varieties of fish. Deer were plentiful, and here also the black bear, an object of totemism among the Ottawas was to be found. When the first white settlers came to occupy Barry county the beaver had already disappeared before the fierce onslaughts of the furtraders, who for a century and more had plied their trade assiduously in all the forest wilds of Michigan. The otter, mink, raccoon, and fox have either disappeared, like the wild pigeons which once darkened the skies, or their numbers have been decimated by the rapacity of later trappers. Wild turkeys roamed the openings and timber lands, and ducks and geese sought homes on all the lakes and streams. In a region possessed of such a wealth of resources it was but natural that the Indians should live in great numbers. In 1835 when Joseph S. Blaisdell, the first settler of Assyria came there he found two Indian villages located on sections twenty-four and twenty-five of that township; the one of about thirty lodges and the other of twenty. Rude fences of brush protected their patches of corn from the nightly visits of the roaming deer. Close at hand was the grave yard. The council house of this village was still standing, in part, in 1850, when Captain C. D. Morris built his residence upon its site. This settlement was on the upper Warnades of different terramentary and the proper warnades of different terramentary. ment was on the upper Wanandaga, a different stream however than the Wanandaga Sippy of the narrative of 1772. During the winter many of these villagers camped in the north west part of the township near the lakes and marshes that formed the head waters of the Wabascon

On the shores of Bristol lake in Johnstown there was a village, when the first settlers came of twenty or more wigwams over whom presided a chief whose name is now forgotten. When Cleveland Ellis built his frame house in the early forties it was dubbed by the Indians the "big wigwam" Eli Lapham, the first settler in the township of Maple Grove was the owner of the first horse brought into that part of the county. This pony was much coveted by the Indians and they stole her at every opportunity. If she got away she would invariably return home, only to be stolen again at the first opportunity by the redskins. Many times savage hunters delayed beyond nightfall would lift the latch string at the cabin of this Quaker preacher and sleep on the floor before the open fire till daylight. When the early settlers came, on the "Harwood" farm on section thirty-five of this township could be seen the fleshless form of an Indian in a sitting posture, his back against a tree, surroundered by a triangular pen of brush to protect him from the prowling animals, buried as became the rank of a

In 1837 when Lorenzo Mudge came to Castleton as its first settler he

lived for some time in an Indian wigwam, found upon his land. There were many red men near Thornapple lake, the home of fish and fur; but the only thing which now suggests it is the name 'Indian Landing,'' which still clings to the old landing place near the outlet. After the government ordered the removal of the Pottawatamies west of the Mississippi in 1840 many of them living in the vicinity of the lake, acting on the advice of the white settlers, took title to small parcels of land, and for years remained in that vicinity, simple and harmless citizens. The late Mrs. Willard Hayes, who with her father, Daniel McClellan, came to Hastings township in 1837, tells of an Indian 'medicine dance' near their early home, at which two thousand Indians were present.

As late as 1855 school district number five of the Township of Hastings was organized on the petition of seven Indians who held land on section

As late as 1855 school district number five of the Township of Hastings was organized on the petition of seven Indians who held land on section twenty-five of that township. Gun lake was border land between the Pottawatamies and the Ottawas and Chippeways; all branches of the Algonquin family. Under the provisions of the treaty of Washington in 1836, it was agreed that at a council to be held for that purpose the chiefs should designate three classes of half breeds who should be entitled to share in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, set apart by said treaty "as a fund for said half breeds." The classes of persons entitled to share in this fund was determined by their relative influence in the tribe. Classes one and two were made up of chiefs. Class three was not chiefs Classes one and two were made up of chiefs. Class three was not chiefs and among those in class three is mentioned Penasee or Gun Lake. One of the most prominent bands in the western part of Barry county was the one of Ottawas and Pottawatamies of which Sagamaw or Saginaw was the chief, which in 1833 numbered about one hundred and fifty persons and who were located on a peningula jutting into the eastern border of Gun Lake on chief, which in 1838 numbered about one hundred and fifty persons and who were located on a peninsula jutting into the eastern border of Gun Lake on the site now occupied by the Histings Gun Lake Club. From a history of Kalamazoo county we learn that Saginaw was a Pottawatamie chief of great good sense of noble bearing and of strict integrity and in every way a distinguished gentleman. We hope all this is true. This band was removed by Reverand James Selkirk in 1838, to Wayland township, in Allegan county near which some of them still reside. Saginaw was killed, distinguished gentleman though he may have been, in 1845, by his son in law, in a drunken brawl. Pen-ah-see or "Bird" the half breed mentioned in connection with the treaty of Washington then became the chief and in connection with the treaty of Washington then became the chief and upon his death he was succeeded by Moses Foster or "She-pe-quonk" meaning "Big Thunder."

One McKnight, who in 1836 or 1837, lived on section nine in Orange-ville and Joseph Coffin, who prior to 1840 lived on section three in the same township, kept up a brisk trade with the Gun Lake Indians in furs, peltries, and whiskey.

There was the Middle Village, on Scales Prairie, which name was afterward changed by Lucius Lyon when in Congress to Middleville, and given to the first postoffice in the vicinity. As long as the Indians remained in Michigan they returned each year to the Middle Village. In the summer of 1840 there were more than one hundred families encamped there. There too was a considerable band among the oak openings on the south bank of the Coldwater or Little Thornapple in the northern part of the county around Lordon and Solve lakes under the eastern part of the county around Lordon and Solve lakes under the part of the township. Large numbers made then homes in the north-eastern part of the county around Jordan and Sobby lakes under the leadership of chief "Sawba" who had the disagreeable habit of going to the houses of the settlers, intimidating the women and children, ransack-

the houses of the settlers, intimidating the women and children, ransacking the cupboard, and carrying off whatever he wanted.

Rev. Leonard Sliter who in 1826 had founded a mission at the rapids of the Grand, fearful that the degrading influences of civilization would counteract his efforts to Christianize these worshippers of Pagan leities, decided to remove his mission to Prairieville, and in 1836 and 1837 he brought to sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of that township perhaps three hundred followers. Here he erected a church and a school house and here the Indians dwelt until 1852, when they were removed west of the "Father of Waters." Easily the most distinguished of the Slater Indians was the chief Noonday, a man over six feet in height, broad shouldered, well porportioned, with broad high cheek bones and coarse black hair which hung down to his shoulders. He possessed wonderful muscular power, and for many years easily maintained his supremacy black hair which hung down to his shoulders. He possessed wonderful muscular power, and for many years easily maintained his supremacy among the savage tribes of the Grand river, whose legions he led against the American army during the war of 1812. It is claimed that he was present at the battle of the Thames and witnessed in person the death of Tecumseh. He became attached to the Slater mission at Grand Rapids, professed conversion to the Christian faith, and came to Prairieville with the mission at the time of its removal. Here he died and was buried. Mrs. Noonday, his wife is thus faceteously described by the late Henry Little: "Her ladyship Mrs. Noonday was a short dumpy unassuming lady." Little: "Her ladyship, Mrs. Noonday, was a short dumpy unassuming lady of the old school. Nature had not seen fit to make her very attractive by the bewildering fascinating charms of personal beauty, but what little there might have been of feminine comeliness in her features had been sadly marred by an unity core or the left side of her features had been sadly marred by an ugly scar on the left side of her face."

After stores were established in Hastings it became the center of the Indian trade and the streets were often thronged with squaws peddling baskets and bead work while the bucks filled up with fire water. Whatever may be said of the treatment of the settler by the Indians elsewhere there was never any serious complaint here.

### DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL.

The Detroit and Chicago road from Fort Wayne to Fort Dearborn, was The Detroit and Chicago road from Fort Wayne to Fort Dearborn, was laid out in 1825 in accordance with an act of Congress. It was established largely through the influence of Gen. Cass, having been urged by him upon Congress as a military necessity. Soon afterward it was built and opened at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Along this line of travel the settlers moved westward. Many towns sprang up by the way. But the settlers were loth to leave the open road and, with ox teams and heavy wagens without roads or bridges seek to make their way through woods. wagons, without roads or bridges, seek to make their way through woods and swamps into the interior. In 1831 a mail route was established from Jackson to Gull Prairie and to other places. The same year Amasa S. Parker, a native of Connecticut, obtained title to a parcel of land on section thirty-five in what is now the township of Prairie sills, and erected there. thirty-five in what is now the township of Prairieville, and erected thereon, it is said without assistance, a small log house. He was the first white settler not only of Prairieville township but of Barry county who took title

### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Early in the spring of 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out. At Kalamazoo four companies of militia were formed and marched to Niles, where it was learned that the wild rumors carried by couriers on horseback to the

settlers were exaggerated. But the terror it excited, stopped emigration for a time and caused some of the settlers to return to their eastern homes.

The Indians throughout the west were invited to join the uprising of

Black Hawk. A grand council of the savages was held at Gull Lake to determine whether the savages of this locality would join the insurrection or not. This council is thus described by Frank Little in the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection: "A few days after this I attended a grand council of the Indian chiefs held in a mammoth wigwam near the shore of west Gull Lake. This was to ascertain the temper of the Indians of the locality in reference to the Black Hawk insurrection. The chiefs in full dress were seated in a great circle upon valuable robes, mats, and skins of animals spread upon the ground. A more dignified, grave imposing body of men I never saw, the calumet, or pipe of peace, of elaborate ornamental workmanship was slowly passed around the circle, and each took a whiff in silence. Then the speeches began in regular order according to age and rank. It was found that the young men were for war but the older experienced sachems counselled peace."

#### TERRITORIAL HIGHWAYS.

In 1833 a territorial road begining at the Middle Village so called in Barry county, thence running in the most direct and legible route through or near Gun river plain, to the territorial road near the forks of the Paw Paw was established. But this highway could not divert the settlers line of advance. From time immemorial an Indian trail, along which the savages had travelled in single file, had led from the Pottawatamie village near the site of Kalamazoo to the Grand River. The Middle Village of the Pottawatamies was on this trail. This soon became the principal highway across the county. The route from Kalamazoo via Yankee Springs, crossing the Thornapple near Middleville and from thence keeping on the east side through the "openings" to Ada was the usual route by land to Kent and Ottawa counties until the opening of the Kalamazoo plank road in 1852.

#### THORNAPPLE RIVER.

Before roads, railroads, motor vehicles, palace cars and aeroplanes, in the days of the fur trade the water highways of the west were relatively of great importance. The Ordinance of 1787 recognized this, and provided, that the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence and the carrying place between the same should be common highways and forever free. This ordinance saved to the hunter and the fishermen throughout this state the water highways used and travelled by the fur traders.

When Ionia was first settled, grain was hauled from Prairie Ronde and Gull Prairie along the Yankee Springs road to Middleville, and thence by barges was taken down the Thornapple and up the Grand river to its destination. Then the navigation of the smaller streams of the state was of much more importance, from a commercial standpoint, than it is today As late as 1837, when the legislature of Michigan authorized the erection of a dam across the Thornapple in Barry county, it provided that, "said dam shall\* contain a convenient lock of not less than seventy-five feet in length and sixteen feet in width for the passage of boats, canoes, rafts and water craft."

Later this stream was used for floating logs, from as far east as Vermontville to Grand Rapids. Mud creek was also utilized for similar purposes. After the construction of the railroad, logs were brought to boom at Quimby and at Thornapple lake. Now all this is changed, but annually the river is used by canoeists, fishermen and duck hunters who have followed the Indian dugouts and the batteaux of the traders.

### LAND SPECULATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Neither the builder of the block house on Scales Prairie, nor James Moreau, the fur trader, took title to the land. After the excitement and alarm caused by the Black Hawk war subsided, settlers came westward in great numbers. The desire to have the government in all its branches engage in internal improvements was contageous. Land speculation was rife. Cities and villages were platted which never had existence except on paper and their lots sold by shrewd sharpers on the eastern market Tradition says that of these paper villages Barry county had two. One on Scales Prairie in the vicinity of the old block house which was called Middleville; and the other about three miles south in Yankee Springs, called Trenton.

The Erie canal and the Great Lakes were the chief line of travel toward the west. In 1836 alone ninety steamers laden with passengers seeking homes in the western wilderness reached Detroit; and the roads and trails leading into the interior of the territory were thronged with ox teams and covered wagons laboriously wending their way toward the setting sun.

### BARRY COUNTY CREATED.

Barry county was formed by act of the Territorial Council October 29, 1829, a ong with a number of other counties taking their names from men prominent in the administration of President Jackson; Berrien, Cass, Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Barry, Eaton, Ingham and Livingston. Barry county taking its name from William T. Barry, Postmaster General under the administration of Andrew Jackson.

### BARRY COUNTY ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH.

By act of November 4, 1829 the counties of Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Branch, Barry and Eaton and all of the country north of the base line and west of the principal meridian, south of the county of Michilimackinac and east of the line between ranges twelve and thirteen and of lake Michigan where said range line intersects the lake were attached to and formed a part of St. Joseph county; and the next day, November 5, 1829. an act was passed which provided that the counties of Kalamazoo and Barry and all of the country lying north of the same which were attached to and formed a part of St. Joseph county should form a township by the name of Brady and the first township meeting should be held at the house of Abram J. Shaver in said township. This house mentioned as the place of the first township meeting was on the west side of Prairie Ronde.

### BARRY COUNTY ATTACHED TO KALAMAZOO

When Kalamazoo county was organized, July 30, 1830, Calhoun, Barry and Eaton were attached to it for judicial purposes, and the first court was held at Prairie Ronde at the house of Abraham J. Shaver, the same house at which the first township meeting in the township of Brady was held, and over this court presided as associate justice Bazil Harrison, supposed to be the original "Ben Boden" the hero of James Fennimore Cooper's "Bee Hunter"

### TOWNSHIP OF BARRY ORGANIZED.

It was provided by the Ordinance of 1787 that as soon as any of the states to be formed out of the Northwest Territory should have a population of sixty thousand free inhabitants, it should be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States. In 1832 Michigan had the required population and her people voted in favor of statehood; but the Black Hawk war and the ravages of the cholera compelled the postponement of action. According to a census taken in 1834 the state had a population of eighty seven thousand two hundred seventy eight. A constitutional convention was convened, the constitution of 1835 prepared submitted to the people, and ratified by them at an election held for its adoption or rejection. A general election was held and a governor and legislature chosen, and a complete state government organized, although the state was not recognized by Congress as being in the Union until 1837 In the meantime the legislature of the state was busy. March 23, 1836, it passed an act providing for the organization of the township of Barry,

with boundaries co-extensive with the present county of Barry and the first township meeting was held at the house of Nicholas Campbell, in what is now the township of Prairieville, April 4, 1836. At this meeting Calvin G. Hill was elected as Supervisor, Orville Barnes as Township Clerk, Benjamin Hoff, Henry Leonard and Charles W. Spaulding as Assessors, Amasa S. Parker, Nicholas Campbell and Calvin G. Hill as Commissioners of Highways, Orville Barnes, Charles W. Spauling, Benjamin Hoff and Calvin G. Hill Justices of the Peace, William Campbell Tax Collector, Charles W. Spaulding, Luther Hill and Benjamin Hoff, School Commissioners; Lucius Ellison and Moses Lawrence, Directors of the Poor; and Lewis Moran and William Campbell Constables. This was probably the only regular township meeting ever held in Barry county at which the number of offices was greater than the number of aspirants

Calvin G. Hill either resigned or failed to qualify for all of the offices to which he was elected; for, on May 10, 1836, a special election was held at which Isaac Otis was elected Supervisor, and Moses Lawrence Commissioner of Highways. Isaac Otis was the first person who acted as Supervisor in the new township. At the annual township meeting in the spring of 1837 held at the house of Charles W. Spaulding there were thirty six voters present, namely: Huston Lister, William Lewis, Samuel Wickham, Hiram Lewis, John King, George Buck, John Hanyen, Henry Leonard, Isaac Otis, Zaphan Barnes, Aaron Fargo, Ephraim B. Cook, Thomas Campbell, Calvin Brown, Amasa S. Parker, William T. Gilkey, George Jones, Eli White, Nicholas Campbell, Linus Ellison, Moses Lawrence, Wells Byington, Orville Barnes, John Patton, Ambrose Mills, Duty Benson, Ashel Tillotson, George Brown, John Mills, Charles W. Spaulding, Madison Adams, Thomas S. Bunker, Slocum H. Bunker, Parker of Locals, Brown and Local Messer, At the election Isaac Benjamin Hoff, Joseph Brown, and Isaac Messer. At the election Isaac Otis was re-elected as Supervisor and Orville Barnes as township clerk. In the meatime the dispute between the state and the Federal government had been settled and the state admitted into the Union in 1837 and on March 6, 1838, the state legislature passed an act creating four townships in the county.

#### BARRY COUNTY ORGANIZED.

After the passage of the act of March 15, 1839, entitled: An act to organize the county of Barry, and on the first Monday in April, 1839, a general election was held in Barry county to elect all the several county officers to which by law the county was entitled, and on April 13, 1839, the County Commissioners of Barry county, three in number, in whom was then vested powers substantially similar to those vested in the Board of Supervisors at the present time, met in the village of Hastings and organized. Calvin G. Hill of Thornapple, John Bowne of Barry, and organized. Calvin G. Hill of Thornappie, John Bowne of Barry, and Nelson Barnum of Hastings were the three commissioners. Calvin G. Hill was chosen chairman of the Board. At this meeting John J. Nichols of Barry, John W. Bradley of Yankee Springs, and William P. Bristol of Johnstown were chosen Superintendents of the Poor, after which the Board adjourned. In the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for July 17, 1839, there is an abstract of the first assessmentrolls of the various townships of Barry county then organized, as follows:

| Tp.            | Ac.    | Val, R E. | Val.P.P.     | Total     |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Hastings       | 69451  | \$241246  | \$2398       | \$243,644 |
| Johnstown      |        | 189826    | 2097         | 191,926   |
| Barry          | 50581  | 151743    | 9768         | 161,511   |
| Yankee Springs | 31913  | 96888     | 4826         | 101,714   |
| Thornapple     |        | 88844     | 239 <b>5</b> | 87,239    |
| Total          | 243318 | \$768,550 | \$21,484     | \$786,034 |

The total taxes spread according to the report of the County Commissioners at their meeting of October 15, 1839, was as follows:

| Tp.            | St.Tax    | Co. Tax   | Тр Тах           | Hy.Tax    | Pr Tax   | Total     |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Yankee Springs | \$203.43  | \$152.57  |                  | \$558.09  |          |           |
| Barry          | 203.43    | 242.27    | 392.24           |           | \$ 15.00 | 972.54    |
| Thornapple     | 174.48    | 130.86    | 170 38           | 666 79    |          | 1142.51   |
| Johnstown      | 383.86    | 287.89    | 272.72           | 1347.86   |          | 2292 33   |
| Hastings       | 487.29    | 365.46    | 203.49           | 1842.64   |          | 2898.88   |
|                |           |           |                  |           |          |           |
| Total          | \$1572.09 | \$1179.05 | <b>\$1251.04</b> | \$4415.38 | ₿ 15.00  | \$8432.56 |

Stephen V. R. Rork, the first Probate Judge of Barry county, and under the law in force at that time, ex-officio a member of the Board of Commissioners, did not act with them at their first meetings, although he did so later. In 1842 the Board of Supervisors was again substituted in the law of Michigan for the Board of Commissioners in county government

### THE FIRST SETTLERS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS.

Amasa S. Parker, who came to Prairieville in 1831, has already been mentioned as the first white settler who took title to the land not only in the township of Prairieville but in Barry county. Orville Barnes in 1833 settled in the same township. In 1834 Rev. Moses Lawrence came to Barry and located lands on section twenty-seven and twenty-eight. His nearest neighbor was Amasa S. Parker mentioned above. The same year Charles W. Spaulding located lands on section twenty-three of Prairieville. Calvin G. Hill settled in Thornapple in 1834 and the next year, 1835, Henry Leanard came to the same township. Joseph S. Blaisdell came to Assyria in 1836 and the same year Samuel Wickham settled in Carleton township, Slocum H. Bunker in Hastings, George Brown in Orangeville, Lorenzo Cooley and Estes Rich in Rutland. Calvin Lewis in Yankee Springs, Albert E. Bull in Irving, and Harlow Merrill and William P. Bristol in Johnstown. In 1837 Lorenzo Mudge came to Castleton, Daniel and James Mc-Lellan to Hastings township, Eli Lapham to Maple Grove, and Charles Galloway, Jonathan Haight and Samuel Haight to Wooland. In 1840 David Bowker first settled in Hope; and in 1842 Andrew Kelly and Thomas Dowling, who was later an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the state legislature, came to Baltimore. These as near as can be ascertained were the first white settlers in the respective townships, but, of course, long before Baltimore was first settled in 1842 the state had been admitted to the Union and the total population of the county which had been five hundred and twelve in 1837 had reached one thousand and seventy-eight in

### ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

We have already mentioned the first organization of Barry township. In 1838 Barry county was divided by an act of the Legislature into four townships. The northeast quarter of the county was called Hastings, the northwest quarter of the county was called Thornapple, the southeast quarter was called Johnstown, and the southwest quarter was called Barry. The first township meeting in Hastings township as then organized was held at the house of Slocum H. Bunker. The first township of Thornapple was held at the house of Benjaman S. Dibble. The first township meeting in the township of Johnstown was held at the house of William P. Bristol. And the first township meeting after this division in the township of Barry was held at the house of John Mills.

The south half of Thornapple township, as originally organized, now forming the townships of Rutland and Yankee Springs was, by act of the Legislature of March 22, 1839, set off from the township of Thornapple and organized as the township of Yankee Springs. The first township meeting was held at the "Mansion House" of "Yankee Bill" Lewis. Rutland did not remain a part of Yankee Springs, for on April 17, 1839, the east half of the township of Thornapple, as originally organized, including what is now the townships of Rutland and Irving, was, by an act of the Legislature, set off and organized into the township of Irving; the first township meeting in the new township so created was held at the house of Albert E. Bull. In 1841 the township of Barry was divided and the two west townships, now Prairieville and Orangeville, were organized as the township of Spaulding, and the place for the first township meet-

ing of the new township was the house of Hiram Lewis; and the place of ing of the new township was the house of Hiram Lewis; and the place of meeting of the next annual township meeting of the township of Barry was fixed at the "white school house," in district number thirteen of the present township of Barry, Hickory Corners. In 1842 Hastings township, as originally organized, was divided by act of the Legislature into the present townships of Carlton, Castleton, Woodland and Hastings. The first township meeting in Woodland was held at the home of Alonzo Barnum; the first township meeting in the township of Castleton was held at the house the first township meeting in the township of Castleton was held at the house of William A. Ware, and the first township meeting in the township of Carlton was held at the house of William McCauley. The name of the township of Yankee Springs at one time was undoubtedly changed to Gates. When this was done I have been unable to find, but in any event, in 1848 the Legislature passed an act changing the name of the township from Gates to Yankee Springs and by that name the township is still known. In 1843 the name of the township of Spaulding was changed to that of Prairieville By act of the Legislature of February 29, 1844, the two east ern townships of Johnstown, as originally organized, were set off and orern townships of Johnstown, as originally organized, were set off and organized as the township of Assyria and the first township meeting in that township was held at the house of Cleveland Ellis. In 1846 the township of Maple Grove was set off from Assyria and the first township meeting was held at the house of Henry Deens. In 1847 the township of Rutland was set off from Irving and the first township meeting was held at the house of David Rork. The present township of Baltimore was set off from Johnstown, as originally organized, by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1849, and the first township meeting was held at the house of Bardsley S. Blanchard in said township. And finally in 1850 the township of Hope was set off from Barry and the first township meeting was held at the house of Alvah Mott.\* (See note.)

#### STATE ROADS.

With the admission of the State into the Union the Legislature under the constitutional power to encourage internal improvements began laying out and establishing state roads. Among those affecting Barry county was out and establishing state roads. Among those affecting Barry county was one commencing at a point where the present road running from Gull Prairie in the county of Kalamazoo via Yankee Springs to Grand Rapids crosses the base line, and "running thence by the most eligible route to the Grand river near the foot of Gun lake, thence on the most practicable route by Barnes Mill and Lake Alone to the line of Kent County." Another was from Bellvue to Hastings. One from Kalamazoo to the same place. One from Allegan to Howell. One from Battle Creek by way of Hutchinsons Mills to Hastings. One from Kalamazoo to the county seat of the county of Barry. One from Galesburg to Hastings. One from the of the county of Barry. One from Galesburg to Hastings. One from the county seat of Eaton county through the village of Vermontville to Hasting's and the commissioners authorized to lay out this road were empowered to continue the same by way of Middlevile to Grand Rapids. One commencing at the Grand river road on the section line between section twelve and thirteen in township three, north, range ten, west, running thence westerly across the outlet of Long lake near said lake on section eight, town and range aforesaid, and from thence in the most direct and practical route to the village of Allegan. One commencing at the southeast corner of the west one half of section thirty-four, township nine north, range eight west, thence by way of Cooks Corner, Smyrnia, Fallasburg, and Lowell to the village of Hastings. As late as 1863 a law was passed directing that the highway taxes from all non-resident lands within one mile of the State road running from Hastings east through Vermont-ville to Chester township in Eaton county should be expended under the supervision of Commissioners in the improvem at of that road.

### RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The state also established the Northern railroad which was to commence near the mouth of Black river in St. Clair county and end at the navigable waters of the Grand river in the county of Kent, or on Lake Michigan, in Ottawa county; and the state also appropriated twenty thousand dollars among other things for the survey of a canal, or for canal part of the way and railroad the balance of the route, commencing at or near Mt. Clemons on the Clinton river and terminating at or near the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. This canal was to be known as the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal and it was surveyed in 1838 by Flavious J. Littlejohn of Allegan from near Middleville in Barry county to the village of Allegan, Allegan county.

### THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

The pioneers brought to the new country the ideas and institutions of The ploneers brought to the new country the ideas and institutions of their former homes, and among these institutions quickly needed in their western homes was the primary sohool. Probably the first school taught in Barry country was taught by Sarah Paul at Middleville in 1835. A school was kept by Theoda Spaulding in a room in her father's house in Prairieville in 1836. In any event it was prior to 1837 for in that year the "white school house," the first frame building in Hick ry Corners, mentioned in the statute as the place of the first township meeting in Barry township after Spaulding township was set off and correlated was Barry township after Spaulding township was set off and organized, was erected, and Theoda Spaulding was the first school teacher in it, and in the township of Barry as now organized. There was a mission school at the Slater mission in Prairieville in 1836. In 1837 Mrs. Isaac Messer taught the first school in the Prairieville in the first school in the the first school in the Brown neighborhood, in the township of Orangeville, at her house on section thirty-two, and during the same year Harriett Hoyt held school in Prairieville township. In 1839 Elizabeth Carpenter opened a school in George Fuller's house in Carlton, and ir. 1840 Emma and Marie Mott opened a private school at their home in the township of Maple Grove Mary, a daughter of Judge Natan Barlow, taught the first school in the township of Yankee Springs in a house built for a dwelling near the "Mansion House" of William Lewis at Yankee Springs. Prior to that time Sarah Curtis had kept school in the township of Johnstown in the house of W. P. Bristol receiving therefor the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week. And in that year the first school house of the township was erected. Hattie Bidwell of Battle Creek was the first 'weilder of the birch' in the township of Woodland, having taught there in 1841. There was a school taught in Hastings at the house of Slocum H. Bunker by Miss McArthur in 1839, at which there were six pupils. In 1841 the first school house in Hastings was completed and Sophie Spaulding a daughter of C. W. Spaulding of Prairieville was the first teacher. A school was taught in Castleton, in the Mudge district in 1842, but before that time Mrs. Olive Rasey had taught school at her house on section thirteen. In 1843 Lydia Warren of Verona taught the first school in Assyria township, at the house of Cleveland Ellis, and there was also a school held in the township of Rutland by Chloe Benson in 1844 at Bulls Prairie. The Mott school in Hope township was first opened in 1848, and Julia Woodward was the first teacher. The pioneer teacher of Baltimore was Sarah Blanchard, daughter of the pioneer Beardsley S. Blanchard.

<sup>\*</sup>The First History Of Barry County is found in the Michigan Gazetteer for 1837, as

follows:

Barry County is bounded on the north by Kent and Ionia, east by Eaton, south by Calhoun and Kalamazoo, and west by Allegan. It is unorganized, and contains 576 square

Barry County is bounded on the norm by Kein and Joine, east by Lacon, calhoun and Kalamazoo, and west by Allegan. It is unorganized, and contains 576 square miles.

Water Courses—The principal stream is the Thornapple. The smaller streams are, Little Fork, Muddy Creek, Fall Creek.

Lakes—The principal are, Thornapple, Clear, Fine, Pine, Gun, Crooked.

Organized Townships—Barry, Hastings, Johnstown, Thornapple. The southwestern part of this county is interspersed with numerous small lakes. The face of the county has a diversified appearance, from a gently undulating and rolling to scmetimes a broken surface. Its soil will compare with the adjacent counties. In the eastern and northern portions are found belts of heavily timbered land, consisting of beech, sugar maple, whitewood, ash, and the other usual forest trees of the peninsula. The county is new, and not yet extensively settled, though it is said to be rapidly increasing in population. The principal settlements are, Middle Village, Bull's Prairie, and Hastings, upon the Thornapple, and Yankee Springs, upon the road leading from Grand Rapids in Kent, to Gull Prairie in Kalamazoo. It is well watered by the Thornapple and its branches, in the northern part, and in the south, by several inconsiderable tributaries of the Kalamazoo. There are some fine lands in this county, not yet taken. The four northern townships are included in the Grand River Land District, and the remainder in the Kalamazoo Land District.

Barry, in conjunction with Allegan and Eaton, sends one representative and belongs to the sixth senatorial district, which sends two senators to the legislature. Population, 5121.

She afterward married George Sheffield, whom she outlived, and she is now the last of the pioneer school teachers of the townships of Barry county. With the settlement of the several townships of the county there were subdivided into school districts, until now there are upwards of one hundred fifty districts in the county.

#### THE NEEDED SAW MILLS.

The first settlers were compelled to go to Jackson and later to Bellvue, Battle Creek, Gull Prairie, Yorkville, and Kalamazoo to obtain flour. But in a new country, heavily timbered saw mills were a necessity. In 1836 a saw mill was erected in Hastings, and a grist mill was built in 1839.

A saw mill was built in Bagley hollow in what is now the township of Orangeville in 1837 and the same year the Mott mill on Quaker Brook in Maple Grove was built. Cleveland Ellis built what was afterward known as the Arthurn mill in Assyria in 1841, and the same year the Sprague mill was erected in the township of Carlton. There was a mill at Middleville as early as 1836 and in 1849 the McOmber mill on Cedar creek, in Baltimore, was erected. These are a few of the early milling ventures in the new county; but with its settlements mills sprang up everywhere so that there is hardly a section of land in the whole county which has not, at one time or another, had a saw mill upon it.

#### EARLY POSTAL FACILITIES.

Where the first pioneer of the county, Amasa S. Parker got his mail in 1831 is unknown. The post office at Kalamazoo was not established until 1832. For some time this was the post office from which most of the pioneer residents of Barry county received their mail. In 1837 the post office was established at Yankee Springs and William Lewis was the first postmaster. Prior to 1839 the residents of Hastings received their mail at Yankee Springs, Gull Prairie and Kalamazoo; but in that year a post office was established at Hastings, on a mail route running from Coldwater, and Willard Hayes was appointed the first postmaster. The same year another post office was opened at the Middle Village called Middleville on the stage route running from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids and B. S. Dibble was appointed the first postmaster. In 1841 or 1842 a post office was established in Assyria, and Cleveland Ellis was the first postmaster. Carlton post office was established in 1844, Jared S. Rogers being the first postmaster. The post office at Irving on the stage route from battle Creek by way of Hastings was established in 1846, A. E. Bull being the first postmaster. In 1849 the post office at Woodland was established and Nehemiah Lovewell was the first Postmaster. From this time on post offices increased, with great rapidity, and twenty years ago there were many more than there is today. The system of rural delivery has dispensed with the necessity of many of the minor offices, and they have been discontinued.

### THE FIRST RELIGIOUS EFFORTS.

Joseph S. Blaisdell who came to Assyria as the first pioneer, in 1836, was a Free-will Baptist minister, and it is said that he held public worship even at that early date. Certain it is that he organized a Free-will Baptist church in Assyria, which was dissolved after his death, in 1848.

Perhaps the mission church of Rev. Leonard Slater in the township of Prairieville was the first church in Barry County. Religious services were held at the "Mansion House" in Yankee Spring by Rev. Calvin Clark in 1837. Rev. William Daubney, then known as "Father Daubney," in 1839 held religious services at the house of Charles W. Bassett in the northwest corner of the township of Yankee Springs. In 1839 or 1840 a Methodist Class was organized at North Pine Lake in the townships of Prairieville and Orangeville.

Services were held in Woodland by "Father Daubney" in 1840. The first religious service held in Hastings was the funeral of Mr. DeGroat who died in Rutland in 1836 and who was the first person buried in the newly laid out cemetery at Hastings. Rev. Calvin Clark named above preached the sermon' In 1839 "Father Daubney" held services in Hastings at the house of Slocum H. Bunker. In 1840 Isaac Messer cane to Hastings and stopping at the tavern of Levi Chase the pioneer hotel keeper of that place, held religious services there next day. In the fall of 1840 or the spring of 1841 Rev. John Ercanbrach, then the presiding elder of the Kalamazoo district, held a quarterly meeting at Hastings. In 1838 Elder Emery Cherry and Elder York held services in the township of Johnstown. The Congregational disciples of Thornapple claim to have held services in 1835. Calvin G. Hill and Henry Leonard, who came to that township from Monroe, New York, belonging to that denomination. In 1843 the Congregational church of Middleville was organized.

In 1840 the Carlton Methodist class was organized, and in 1840 Rev. Daniel Bush came to Hastings as a missionary, and was the first resident preacher who had a regular charge of a church in the country, except the church of the Slader Indian Mission. From this time on churches grew apace. The institutions mentioned above and many others that have since come into existence were Protestant. But there was in the community about Yankee Springs a number of Catholics and about 1850 they bought Lewis McClouds resident in that township and converted it into a house of worship, and there they had occasional services. A cemetery was laid out in the vicinity which still remains. With the removal of the families from the neighborhood the organization fell apart and services have long since been discontinued, though there are prosperous churches of this denomination at Hastings and Nashville.

## THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT IN BARRY COUNTY.

The first circuit court in Barry county was held in a building which stood where the Hastings City Bank now stands, May 6, 1840, and the first jail was back of where Isaac Hendershott's residence now is. This jail was a square log house, set in a hole in the ground without windows or doors, the logs being hewn smooth on the inside. When the prisoner was lowered from the top on a ladder and the ladder withdrawn there was no way for him to get out. This jail was used but a short time, and few persons were incarcerated therein; and these were almost uniformly let out each day by the sheriff on their "parol of honor." The grand jury room was in a log house just west of the south end of the river bridge then occupied by Levi Chase as a hotel.

### THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners January 13, 1842, the building of a jail, "drafts and estimates" of which had been furnished to the board was taken up. The first action of the board was the passage of a resolution; that it was expedient for the county to erect a jail together with a room suitable for holding courts, and thereupon it was resolved that a plan be adopted and the board receive proposals and let the job of the building to the lowest bidder. At the meeting of July 4, 1842, the board allowed Hiram J. Kenfield two hun leed dollars toward compensating him for building the court house and jail. These were strenuous times on the board, for, Oct 14, 1844, the board adjourned to meet at five o'clock the following morning, and there are many adjournments of record to six o'clock in the morning during the early forties. The court house and jail were undoubtedly completed at this time, for at this session of the board, Frederick Ingram was appointed agent of the county to procure stoves for the court house. This court house was burned in 1846.

### DEFALCATION OF COUNTY TREASURER.

This would have been passed over without comment if it were not so intimately connected with the building of the second court house. A. C. Parmelee, who was treasurer of the county, from 1839 to 1845, undoubtedly did not account satisfactorily for the county funds; because, in 1844, he, together with sureties upon his bond, were requested to confess judgment in the circuit court for the amount of his defalcation as treasurer, the county thus in 1845 procured a judgment against them. At the October session

of 1846 the issuance of execution against them was postponed, pending negotiation to rebuild the court house then recently burned, for the reason that the Board of Supervisors contemplated "swapping" the judgment toward the contract price of rebuilding the court house. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of January 6, 1847, it was resolved to let the job of building a new court house; the plans of John Lewis were accepted, and the contract for its erection awarded to Alvin W. Bailev, who was to receive therefor, the judgment in favor of the county against Parmelee and the sureties upon his bond, Cleveland Ellis, George Brown, and Calvin G. Hill as the first payment of fifteen hundred dollars on the contract price. Bailey was slow in fulfilling, and on March 16, 1848, he was asked by the board to show cause why he had not carried out his contract. This he undoubtedly did to the satisfaction of the board, for the next day a new contract was made with him for the completion of the job. Oct. 9, 1848, it was resolved by the board that E. D. Alden be employed to furnish seven sets of Winsdor chairs for court house, said chairs to be made of two inch stuff in bottoms and proportioned according, otherwise well painted and lettered on the back with the word "county" and that he receive twenty four dollars therefor in county orders.

#### THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

After the first court house burned in 1846, and before the second one was erected, the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors show, that on motion, it was resolved that Nathan Barlow Jr., occupy the court house square in the spring and summer of 1847, for the purpose of sowing said ground with oats and seeding it down with clover seed, and that he was to have the net avails of the crop if he sowed and seeded the same in a good workmanlike manner. On October 10, 1849, it was voted that Nathan Barlow, Jr., be allowed to go on, agreeably to the old contract, and grub the stumps in the court house yard. On January 4, 1855 the sheriff of the county was instructed to keep the fence around the court house square in repair and to keep the gate locked, except when court was in session, so as to exclude therefrom all cattle, hogs, and other domestic animals.

#### THE COUNTY WELL.

When Hiram J. Kenfield built the first court house and jail he was to put down a county well. He failed to do so, and at the September meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1845 the Prosecuting Attorney of the county was directed to proceed against him, for his failure to dig the well at the court house. Kenfield then dug a well, but not one deep enough to suppy water to the satisfaction of the Board; for, at the October session, 1845, Willard Hayes was instructed to employ Peter Cobb to take up and sink the county well of sufficient depth so that three feet or over of water could be obtained.

#### STAGE LINE.

Prior to 1869 there was no railroad that intersected any part of the county. In 1846 there was stage line running from Battle Creek via Hastings to Grand Rapids that made the trip in one day either way. Another that run from Hastings via Yankee Springs to Kalamazoo. Another that left Rathbone House in Grand Rapids and run via Yankee Springs, Hastings, Charlotte and Haton Rapids to Jackson; and another that run from Kalamazoo via Yankee Springs to Grand Rapids. This means of travel while not luxuriant was well patronized.

#### THE PLANK ROAD ERA.

In 1848 the state legislature passed a general law for the incorporation of plank road companies. There was immediately a great demand for special plank road company charters. In 1848 forty five plank road company charters were granted. In 1849 seventeen. In 1850 forty-nine. In 1851 twenty-one. So that the period from 1845 to 1855 may well be called the plank road era of Michigan. Two plank road companies were chartered to build plank roads which affected Barry county. The first charter was granted March 28, 1849 to Alonzo Noble, Jonathan Hart, Reuben Pew, and E. K. Ward of Calhoun county and William P. Bristol Salmon C. Hall, Henry A. Goodyear, Alvin W. Bailey, and Nathan Barlow Jr., of Barry county under the name of the Battle Creek and Hastings Plank Road Company with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars; authorizing the corporation to build and put in operation a plank road from Battle Creek to Hastings by the most feasible route. This road was built in part. The second charter was granted March 20, 1850, to Philip Leonard, David Rork and Heman J. Knappen, under the name of the Hastings and Yankee Springs Plank Road Company, with an authorized capital of thirty thousand dollars, with power to lay out and construct a plank road from the village of Hastings through the township of Yankee Springs, with the privilege uniting said road at any point with the plank road of any other company. No part of this road was ever built.

### THE BARRY COUNTY POOR FARM.

At the January session of the Board of Supervisors in 1855 the question of the purchase of a poor farm was considered at length, and, while the project was once defeated, the board changed its mind and January 5, 1855, John Miles, O. B. Sheldon and Silas Bowker were appointed a committee to purchase a poor farm for the use of the Superintenden's of the Poor and to use their discretion in the location and purchase thereof; if they saw fit to employ a superintendent to look after the farm; and to draw from the treasury of the county not to exceed eight hundred dollars therefor. As a result of their action the present site was selected and this was the beginning of the county poor farm of Barry county.

### BARRY COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

The early fairs in Hastings were held on the court house square; the court house being used a place of meeting. For some time before 1859 the Board of Supervisors of the county were accustomed to make appropriations for the support of the county fair. January 8, 1858 the Board of Supervisors of the county directed by resolution that the money raised for agricultural purposes be applied to the purchase and improvement of a fair ground in the immediate vicinity of Hastings and that a committee be appointed to locate and purchase a site. Nathan Barlow Jr., John Miles and Leander Laphan were appointed by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors as such committee, and their action resulted in the location and purchase of the present grounds of the Agricultural Society of Barry County.

### LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Barry County Pioneer, a weekly democratic paper, was first published in Hastings in Hastings in 1851. Mr. G. A. Smith being the editor and proprietor. By the terms of subscription it appears that the editor for a sum in addition to the regular price would deliver the paper any where in the village. On one occasion the paper suspended publication for the reason announced therein that the editor had an increase in his family. Sometimes the editor was compelled to miss an issue on account of his paper not arriving in time. In the fall of 1851 Smith sold the Pioneer to A. A. Knappen, who for some time continued in control. In 1853 Smith again embarked in the newspaper business at Hastings, publishing the Barry County Review. In 1854 Smith bought the Pioneer of Knappen, and the two papers were merged into the Pioneer. The Republican Banner was first published in 1856, Norman B. Bailey being the first editor. In the fall of 1856 George W. Mills became the editor, and remained so until J. M. Nevins purchased the paper in 1857. About this time the Pioneer suspended publication. During the campaign of 1860 the Pioneer was resurrected and was published continuously during the Civil War. The same issue of the Banner that announced the assassination of Lincoln, noted the suspension of the Pioneer. In the spring of 1867 W. Roscoe Young took over the material of the Pioneer

and started the Independent. The print shop burned and a subscription was taken up and a new paper started by Young called the Democrat. The name of this paper was afterward changed to the Hastings Home Journal and later to The Journal.

#### FROST OF JUNE 10, 1859.

June 10. 1859, was a date long remembered by the pioneers of Michigan. On this date the country was visited by a cold wave whose influence was felt from Maine to Minnesota. In Hastings and in other parts of the county ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. Wheat was almost a failure, much of the acreage not being worth cutting. Garden truck of all kinds, was ruined, corn was killed, fruit blasted, hay killed and every one disheartened by the unexpected action of the elements. It was looked upon as a great calamity and Barry county on account of its high elevation especially suffered.

#### CHANGES IN POLITICS.

Prior to the organization of the republican party under the oaks of Jackson, in 1854, Barry county had always been a democratic stronghold. But in that year and until long after the close of the civil war the majority of the voters at each election cast a majority of the votes for republican governors. With a population of less than fifteen thousand the vote for Austin Blair the "War Governor" was in 1860 eighteen hundred and eighty-three to ten hundred and eighty-three for John S. Barry. Substantially similar majorities were given in 1862 for Blair over S'out and in 1864 for Crapo over Fenton. The sentiment was uncompromisingly for the union during the war.

#### THE CIVIL WAR.

Barry county takes a just pride in the part she played in the Civil War. No county in Michigan in porportion to resources and population contributed more liberally in men and resources than did this. Notwithstanding that the population of the county in 1860 was only thirteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight the county furnished to the Union army more than sixteen hundred men, upwards of thirty of whom became commissioned officers, an average of more than one hundred for every township in the county. June 12, 1861, the Board of Supervisors first took steps to give temporary relief to the families of the soldiers who were at the front and between that time and the close of the war the county paid out to such families more than sixty five thousand dollars. To raise this great sum the Board of Supervisors bonded the county for twenty thousand dollars and while the bonds appear to have been issued to raise money for the payment of bounties, such was not the fact. In addition to this each of the townships paid bounties sometimes as high as six hundred dollars, per man, so the amount raised and paid out by the county and the townships for bounties and for the support of the families of soldiers was undoubtedly more than one hundred thousand dollars. Yet the times were not hopeless in the new community. The population of the county increased from 1860 to 1864 when it was fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-one.

#### RAILROADS.

In May, 1846, the legislature of this state incorporated by special charter the Battle Creek and Grand Rapids railroad with an authorized capital of six hundred thousand dollars giving it authority to build a single or double track road between Battle Creek and Grand Rapids. This charter was to be void if the road was not built in ten years. It was The state had some bitter experiences in the building of railroads, and during the next twenty years the state may be said to have passed through what may be called the plank road era. In the meantime the constitution of 1850, providing that thereafter all corporations should incorporate under general laws applicable to that class of corporations, and that no more special charters would be granted, was adopted. On February 12, 1857, a railroad meeting was held at Hastings to interest the public in the building of a railroad from Jonesville via Marshall, Homer, Bellevue and Hastings to Grand Rapids; and on March 4, 1857, thirty-four delegates were elected at a public meeting held at Hastings to attend a railroad meeting to be held at Marshall on the eighteenth of the same month. Nothing further seems to have been done toward aiding this Notwithstanding that the constitution of 1850 prohibited the state from being interested in any work of internal improvement except in the expenditure of land grants made to it for that purpose; it was thought that the same thing in effect could be accomplished by way of municipal aid. February 5, 1864, the legislature passed an act authorizing the city of Battle Creek and the several townships of Calhoun and of Barry counties to issue bonds and sell the same and to loan the money to be derived from their sale to a railroad building a line from Battle Creek to Hastings. Henry Willis, always an intelligent but eccentric promoter of Battle Creek, was early on the ground. On May 12, 1864, a meeting was called at the court house in Hastings to consider the propriety of pledging the credit of the township of Hastings to aid the Battle Creek and Hastings Railroad. At this meeting there were but two dissenting votes cast. Bonds were to be issued to the extent of ten percent of the value of the real estate and were to be payable one half in ten years and the other half in twenty years. Subsequently it was found that the action was invalid, the Battle Creek and Hastings railroad not having filed its articles of association at the time of this election. Henry A. Goodyear of Hastings was one of the directors of this road. On the same day the legislature had passed an act, similar in character to authorize among other things the several townships of Barry county to issue bonds and to loan the proceeds of the sale thereof to any railroad company organized or to be organized for the construction of a railroad from the city of Jackson to the city of Grand Rapids. On December 28, 1864 a meeting was held at Hastings in the interest of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company. At this meeting some objected to taking any action on account of the Battle Creek and Hastings road but the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that as a sense of this meeting we approve the feasibility of the Grand River Valley Railroad route from Jackson to Grand Rapids and hereby pledge our cordial sympathy and material aid to the full extent of our ability to the exclusion of all other projects." The road was soon surveyed. It was thought that the various townships of Barry county, and the people, ought to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward the new road. On August 16, 1865, it was reported in the press that fifty-five thousand dollars of the stock of the company had been subscribed for by the citizens of Barry county. Meetings were called in the several townships for the purpose of authorizing the issue of the railroad aid bonds. The several statutes under which these and similar bonds were issued were held unconstitutional by the Supreme court of this state in 1870, but in the meantime the railroad had been built, the first trains reaching Hastings in 1869. The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac was built from Dundee to Allegan and opened in November 1883. The Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw was bullt from Kalamazoo to Hastings and opened in 1888, and the Grand Rapids, Lansing and Detroit, now a part of the Pere Marquette system was opened for use in this county in August, 1881.

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

In 1864 Barry county was as now in the fourth Congressional district, but while there is now but six counties in the district and those all in the southwestern part of the state at that time the district was on what might be called the frontier, for the district composed of the counties of Kent, Ionia Ottawa, Barry, Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Mason, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Emmett, Cheboygan, Delta, Mackinac, Manitou, Leleneau and Antrim counties, stretching northward across the straits and almost to the waters of Lake Superior.

#### JUDICIAL HISTORY.

Under the constitution of 1835 we had in Michigan four judicial circuits; and a Supreme Court consisting of five justices; one chief jusice and and four associates. These associate justices held court in the several circuits. In each county there were elected two county associate justices who sat with the justice of the Supreme court when he held court in that county. At the election of 1839 Nathan Barlow Sr. of Yankee Springs and Isaac Otis who had been the supervisor of the township of Barry when it included the entire county, were elected as the county associate judges. Had it not have been for an error in the printing of the ballots William Ingram would have been elected over Isaac Otis by four votes. At the November election in 1842 Nathan Barlow was again elected and William P. Bristol of Johnstown was elected in the place of Isaac Otis. Here again incorrect ballots changed the result. Cleveland Ellis getting more votes than William P. Bristol, but on the ballots used in some of the townships the Christian name was spelled Cleaveland and this was sufficient to throw the election to Bristol, who refused to serve. In April, 1843, a special election was held to fill the vacancy and at this election Thomas J. Humphrey was elected over Cleveland Ellis. At the election of 1850 Hiram Greenfield defeated Calvin G. Hill of Thornapple for first county judge and David G. Robinson defeated Joseph W. Badcock. Then came a change in the Judicial system of the state. The judicial circuits still continued but the office of associate county judge was abolished. The several circuit judges held court in their several circuits and sat together as a Sucircuit judges neid court in their several circuits and sat together as a Supreme Court to persist in their own errors. George Martin, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was the first of the circuit judges in this circuit, holding office from 1852 to 1858. Louis L. Lovell was elected in 1857 and re-elected in 1863 defeating John W. Champlin, afterward one of the justices of the Supreme court of this state. In 1867 Birney Hoyt was elected as circuit judge and he held office until 1876. Philip T. Van Zile was elected circuit judge of this circuit at the election in 1875 and took the office January 1, 1876. In 1878 Judge Van Zile resigned to accept the position of Uuited States attorney for the territory of Utah and Frank the position of United States attorney for the territory of Utah and Frank A. Hooker was chosen to succeed him. He continued to discharged the duties of judge until 1892 when he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme court of this state; Clement Smith was at once appointed to fill the vacancy on the circuit bench and has since filled that position.

### BARRY COUNTY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Barry county was not organized until 1839 and at the time of the formation of the constitution of 1835 was attached to Kalamazoo county. In 1849 the vote of Barry county was unanimous in favor of a constitutional convention. There-being seven hundred and forty-five votes in favor of, and none against revision. Delegates to this convention were elected by representative districts and at the election of May 6, 1850, Mr. J. W. T. Orr was elected by a vote of three hundred and forty-one over John Miles, who received two hundred and sixty votes. Mr. Orr was not well known outside of his own county and was not a member of any important committees. He spoke but twice during the entire convention, once upon the subject of free schools and once on the exemption provision. Prior to his election and afterward he was supervisor of Irving and in 1864 was a candidate on the democratic ticket for member of the legislature. When the constitution of 1850 was submitted to the people Barry county cast six hundred and twenty-nine votes for it and fifty-two against. In the constitutional convention of 1867. Harvey Wright and Adam Elliott represented this county, Upon this instrument being submitted to the people it was rejected. Barry county casting eighteen hundred and sixty-two votes for it and two thousand and fourteen against it. In 1873 the constitution proposed by the constitutional commission was submitted and this instrument was rejected by a vote of six hundred and nine for, and two thousand, two hundred and forty-five against it. In 1906 Barry county voted in favor of another general revision of the constitution by a vote of nineteen hundred and nineteen for, and fifteen hundred and forty-three against the proposition. The delegates to this convention were elected by Senatorial districts, J. M. C. Smith of Charlotte, E. A. Turnbull of Grand Lodge and C. H. Thomas of Hastings representing the fifteenth senatorial district then composed of Barry and Eaton counties.

## POOR HOUSE.

The old poor house, located on the county poor farm, was a long, low, wooden structure and its condition in the late seventies was such as to cause much unfavorable criticism. January 12, 1878 a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors of the county authorizing the payment of three thousand dollars out of the contingent fund of the county for the building of a county poor house, and providing for raising the balance of the cost of construction by taxation; after the question was submitted to the people. The Poor House was built and the question submitted to the people carried so that the irregularity in getting this appropriation for the purpose of the building was ratified. This was the poor house now in use.

## THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

October 18, 1888, Milo L. Williams, then a member of the Board of Supervisors from the city of Hastings, introduced a resolution providing that the county issue bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a new court house and jail. This resolution was laid on the table till the January, 1889, session of the board, when it was taken up, an amendment providing for the issue of sixty thousand dollars in bonds was substituted in its place, carried, the question submitted to the voters of the county at the April, 1889, election, and defeated by a vote of two thousand and seventy-eight for and two thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight against it. Here the question rested for some time. On June 20, 1891, Hon. Frank A. Hooker, then the circuit judge of this circuit, addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors, in which he called their attention to the fact that the jail was unsafe and insufficient to confine prisoners in, that it was such as to make the duties of the Sheriff extra hazardous, that its sanitary condition rendered it unfit for habitation, that it was a fire trap so arranged that in case of fire any prisoners who might be confined therein would almost certainly perish, and that its further use was a disgrace to the administration of justice. Acting on this communication, the Supervisors at once condemned the further use of the jail, and designated the jail of Eaton county as the place for the confinement of jail prisoners. On January 7, 1892, a resolution to bond the county in the sum of fifty-four thousand dollars for the purpose of building a new court house and jail was submitted and carried. This resolution provided for the issuance of bonds payable eighteen thousand dollars in 1892, eighteen thousand dollars in 1893, and eighteen thousand dollars in 1894. This proposition was submitted to the people in April, 1892, and was carried by a vote of twenty seven lundred and twenty-two for, and sixteen hundred and sixty-seven against. As a result of this action the pre

## LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Barry county has for many years had a decided majority of her people against the saloon. In 1887, on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic by constitutional amendment was submitted to the people, this county cast three thousand and ninety-nine votes in favor of constitutional prohibition, and nineteen hundred and thirty-three against it In 1892 it was sought to submit the question of local option to the voters but the Board of Supervisors refused to act on the ground that the preliminary proceedings were irregular. In the spring of 1896 it was sought to again submit the question but again the board refused on technical grounds, thought by them to be sufficient, to submit the question. In 1908 the board did submit the question to the people and they decided in favor of prohibition in the county by a vote of thirty-four hundred and forty-eight for and two thousand and ninety-three against, a majority in favor

of prohibition of fourteen hundred and five. In 1910 the question was again submitted to the people of the county and again they decided in favor of prohibition by a vote of three thousand and early for and two thousand, three hundred and sixteen against, a majority of nine hundred and sixty-four.

#### AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Life is tolerable all the year in Barry county. During the warmer seasons the river, lakes and streams are much resorted to. Everywhere the water is excellent, the facilities for transportation such that supplies are readily had, and mail and telephone keep one in touch with the outside world. It is difficult to capitalize climate. The benefit to Barry county of its shady nooks, its lakes, its marshy hauntsand forest homes for game, are immeasureable. If one were asked to name the things that made life most pleasant here he could not help but think of the sunny hills, and shaded valleys, the fields of golden grain ripening in the summer sunshine, the perfume of the meadow, the rushing stream, the darting trout, the damp darkness of the wooded dell, the balmy breezes of the inland lakes, the rustic cottage, the lake side senes, the secluded spot, the sport of rod and gun, the whirring reel, the "honk" of the goose, the whistling snipe, the whir of the noisy duck, and the silent woodcock whose dropping flight has fooled so many "sme shots." These things which attract resorters to the shores of Pine Lake, Clear Lake, Gull Lake, Gun Lake, Thornapple Lake, Barlow Lake, Crooked Lake, Wall Lake, Long Lake, Guernsey Lake, Fine Lake and many others where fishing is unsurpassed and shooting is good, all tend tomake this county sought by those who seek recreation. To the serious minded, the life in forest, field and stream furnish abundant opportunity to indulge in original research in biology and zoology.

No history would be worth the while even though hief without some mention of the City of Hastings and of the village incorporated and unincoporated in the county.

#### HASTINGS.

The land occupied by the original plat of the City of Hastings was sold by Eurotas P. Hastings whose protrait, done in oil, adoms the city hall, July 26, 1836, to some of the proprietors of the original "Hastings Company." This company organized at once, decided toplat a village and erect a saw mill on Fall Creek. Slocum H. Buuker amlamily came here, probably not as the first white people, but as the first build a house in the future city. They came not with the intention of permanently residing in Hastings but for the purpose of "boarding the hands" who were sent forward by the Hastings company to erect a saw mill. This company starting out pretentiously, and platting the original village, was soon on the rocks, in the hands of a receiver, and its affairs were wound up by the Chancellor of Michigan. In 1840 Henry A. Goodyear came to Hastings as its pioneer merchant. In 1841 Alvin W. Bailey openeda store here. In 1842 William Upjohn engaged in mercantile business and the next year, 1843, William S. Goodyear came. In 1844 came Vespasian Young and thenceforward merchants have come and gone. The first hotel was kept by Levi Chase, who died in service, during the Mexian war. In 1845 Nathan Barlow Jr., who had come to Hastings from Yankee Springs, as county clerk, in 1843, built a hotel on the present sile of the Hastings

David M. Dake who located here in 1838 was the first physician. Dr. William Upjohn came in 1841, Dr. John Roberts in 1855 and Drs. C. S. Burton and A. P. Drake in 1851. The first Lawyer was Marsh Giddings who came to Hastings in 1842. He was afterwards representative in the State legislature, Judge of Probate in Kalamazoo county, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and at the time of his death Governor of New Mexico. In 1843 Isaac A. Holbrook located hereand for nearly half a century was prominently identified with the progress of the city. The first stage route running a regular line was established from Hastings to Battle Creek July 1st. 1846. Hastings was incorporated as a allage February 13, 1855, Alvin W. Bailey being the first President. March 11, 1871, it was incorporated as a city; Henry A. Goodyear being the first Mayor. It is the county seat of Barry county. The population is near five thousand. It has paved streets, electric lights, gas lights, municipal water works plant, and an excellent fire department. There are Adventish Baptist, Catholic, Christian Science, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian. Wesleyan Methodist and United Brethern Churches; manufacturing industries are well represented, there being among the woodworki g institutions one saw mill, several planing mills and shops, the Hastings Table Company, the Grand Rapids Book Case and Chair Company with three and one half acres floor space, and the Hastings Cabinet Company. Metal working industries, have the Consolidated Press and Tool Company, Hastings Motor Shaft Company, the International Seal and Lock Company, and Advance Manufacturing Company.

There are cider mills, flouring mills. several feedmills, cigar manufacturers; gas works, the Hastings Wool Boot Company. There are two good Hotels, the Hastings House and the Hotel Barry. There is a High School with an enrollment of two hundred and thirty-five, a country normal school, and an enrollment in the public schools of morethan one thousand. There is city mail delivery, two telephone companies, two telegraph companies; besides the usual number of general mercantile houses, excellent elevator facilities, stock yards and shipping arrangements, two good banks, a population largely American and a progressive audup to date city government.

## NASHVILLE.

Second only to the city of Hastings in size is the village of Nashville, located on the eastern border of the county, on the Thornapple river and the Grand River Valley Railroad. This village was first platted in 1865 by Robert Gregg, and incorporated in 1869, Lemuel Smith being the first President. It has many churches, excellent public schools, the best sewerage system of any place in the county, a municipal waterworks system, elevators and shipping facilities, saw mill, flouring mill, a fine depot, good mercantile houses, two banks, an opera house, and the Lentz table company which has been in business for over forty years. It is surrounded by a fine farming country.

## MIDDLEVILLE.

Calvin G. Hill was the first white proprietor of the land upon which this village is built. It was probably surveyed before 1850, but the plat was not recorded until 1859. Prior to 1843 the place was known as Thornapple, the name Middle Village still clinging to the old Indian town at the block house on Scales Prairie, which James Moreau, the first trader in Barry county, occupied as a hotel. Isaac N. Keeler was the first merchant, and when Middleville was incorporated in 1867, was the first President; William M. Cobb was the first village clerk. This village has excellent churches, a high school, a bank, fine depot, electric lights, good manufacturing institutions, and tributary to it a superior farming country.

## WOODLAND.

The first location near the present village of Woodland was in 1847 by John McArthur. In 1849 one Snyder set up a blacksmith shop here. Jacob Strauss opened a store in 1853. J. S. Goodyear in 1861 started to open a store in Woodland, but when he arrived with his goods concluded that the prospect was not good, and, without unloading, returned to Hastings. Lawrence Hilbert engaged in trade shortly after, and in 1865 lots commenced to be sold. This place was formerly known as Woodland Centre but it was incorporated in 1892 as Woodland. There are here three churches, a bank, a weekly newspaper, The Woodland News, some excellent stores, and good public schools. It is on the line of the C. K. & S. railroad and is surrounded by the best farming land in the county.

#### FREEPORT.

Elated by the prospect of a railroad in November, 1874, Samuel Roush platted the village. The railroad did not reach Freeport as soon as was expected, but it now has railroad facilities, being on a branch of the Pere Marquette. The village was incorporated in 1907 and has a population of approximately four hundred. There are several churches, a bank, weekly newspaper, the Freeport Herald, telegraph and telephone connections, flouring and feed mill, elevator and good schools. It is on the Little Thornapple of Coldwater river.

#### BOWENS MILLS.

Nathan Barlow, Sr., in 1837, settled near the lake which still bears his name. Judge Barlow and his son, Nathan Barlow, Jr., in 1840 built the first saw mill near the foot of Barlow lake. In 1864 E. H. Bowen purchased the mill and in 1871 built a grist mill. Since this time the place has been known as Bowens Mills. There is a small number of dwelling houses in the hamlet.

#### YANKEE SPRINGS.

This place now relatively of but little importance was once the most important place in the county. Situated where the stage lines converged; on the line of the old Indian trail from Kalamazoo to the Grand river, and later on the line of this the principal highway in this section of the state, it was the place of the early circus, the early postoffice and of the best hotel facilities in the county. No other hostelry in Michigan was more widely and popularly known than the ''Mansion House'' of Yankee Bill Lewis. Lewis was prominent in politics and a member of the legislature in 1846, when Rix Robinson, the Grand River trader, represented the district in the Senate. Prior to 1852 almost every one who came to the Grand River Valley by land came by way of Yankee Springs, and here Lewis entertained the governors of the state and many other men prominent in the affairs, not only of Michigan but of the whole country. With the opening of the Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids plank road in 1852, the importance of Yankee Springs was greatly reduced, the population dwindled away, the buildings were torn down, and at the present time there is nothing to tell the story of its early importance.

#### IRVING.

The first fur trader, Moreau, located near this place. He moved to the block house on Scales prairie shortly after the coming of A. E. Bull in 1836. As shown by the Michigan Gazetteer of 1837, Bulls Prairie was regarded as one of the four important places in Barry county. When the Battle Creek and Grand Rapids stage line opened in 1846, a postoffice was established here and A. E. Bull was appointed the first postmaster. In 1854 Ashael Hubbard and William Hills erected a grist mill near the present one and thenceforth for some time the place was called Hubbard-ville. It was platted in 1859. In 1865 the postoffice from Powers, across the river, was moved here. Since the opening of the railroad the place has been known as Irving.

#### OTHER HAMLETS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

There are many other hamlets in the county of local importance. Dowling, named from the eccentric pioneer of Baltimore, who gave to the township the name of the city of his birth; CEDAR CREEK, on the stream by the same name, was settled as early as 1850, when its first mill was erected; Morgan, originally called Sheridan; Hickory Corners, where the first white school house in the township was built, mentioned in the statute as the place of the first township meeting in the township when Spaulding was set off from it; Orangeville, first settled in 1850 or 1851, when the mill at that place was built; this place was for a long time known as Orangeville Mills, but of later years it has taken the name of the postoffice, Orangeville; Cloverdale, on the C. K. & S. railroad, in the center of the best fishing country in the north central states; Prairieville, first settled by Hiram Lewis, a brother of the pioneer settler of Yankee Springs, likewise a hotel keeper, who in 1841 opened the first hotel in what is now the village; it was at his house that the first township meeting in the township of Spaulding was held; Delton, on the C. K. & S. railroad, platted after the location of that road, by Fritz Allen Blackman, has become an important shipping point; it has a bank, several good stores, a hotel, elevator and a weekly newspaper; Assyria Center, still a thriving trading point, and once much more important as a half way-house on the old stage line; Lacey, Banfield, Maple Grove Center, Coats Grove, Carlton Center, Pritchard ville, Cressy, Doster, Milo, Parmelee and other places, are hamlets and trading points.

## STANDARD CROPS.

The soil of Barry county varies in different localities from a light sand to a heavy clay. Most of it is rich, loamy and productive; well adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, rye, barley, beans, hay, and all other staple crops of the north central states. Apples thrive in all parts of the county, and no other part of the state can surpass it in the character of its peaches and grapes. Small fruits of all kinds grow to perfection. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, here find their native home. The low muck lands are well adapted to the raising of mint, celery, and garden truck. No other county in the state has more varied agricultural production or is better adapted to the raising of stock of all kinds than this.

## SOME STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

There are in Barry county approximately 3,500 farms, owned by 2,800 owners. There are 550 tenant farmers. The total acreage of improved lands is 241,000 and of unimproved lands 86,000. The value of the lands and buildings is about \$12,000,000, and of this sum upwards of \$3,000,000 is in the buildings. Farm machinery represents \$600,000 and the live stock \$1,175,000, and more. There is paid out for farm labor \$175,000 annually. The acreage of crops, as near as can be estimated, is annually: Corn, 35,000; oats, 21,000; wheat, 25,000; beans, 3,500; clover hay, 27,000; other hay, 20.006; potatoes, 3,000. The yield, on the same basis of estimate, annually is: Corn, 1,300,000 bushels; oats, 660,000; wheat, 460,000; beans, 58,000; clover hay, 34,000 tons; other hay, 28,000 tons; potatoes, 280,000 bushels. There are 210,000 apple trees and the yield on the average is probably not far from 500,000 bushels, depending much on the season.

## LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES IN STATE LEGISLATURE.

| Name.                 | District.                | Session. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| David B. Stout        | Eaton, Barry and Allegan | 1839     |
| Daniel Barber         | Eaton, Barry and Allegan | 1840     |
| Nathan Barlow Sr      | Eaton, Barry and Allegan | 1841     |
| Flavius I. Littlejohn | Alllegan and Barry       | 1842     |
|                       | Allegan and Barry        |          |
| Abner C. Parmelee     | Allegan and Barry        | 1844     |
|                       | Allegan and Barry        |          |
|                       | Allegan and Barry        |          |
| Henry A. Goodyear     | Barry                    | 1847     |
|                       | Barry                    |          |
| Nathan Barlow Jr      | Barry                    | 1849     |
|                       | Barry                    |          |
|                       | Barry                    |          |
|                       | Barry                    |          |
| George Brown          | Barry                    | 1855     |
| John M. Nevins        | Barry                    | 1857-58  |
| George Thomas         | Barry                    | 1859     |
| George K. Beamer      | Barry                    | 1861     |
| Iames A. Sweezv       | First District           | 1863-64  |
| George Thomas         | Second District          | 1863-64  |
| * ·                   |                          |          |

| Name.                | District.        | Session. | Name.                | District.                               | Session. | Name.               | Session.  |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|---|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| John G. Runyan       | First District   | 1865     | John J. Perkins      | Barry County                            | 1901     | John M. Nevins      | 1865      |
|                      | Second District  |          |                      | Barry County                            |          | A. L. Green         | 1867      |
|                      | First District   |          |                      | Barry County                            |          | George Thomas       | 1869-70   |
| Richard Jones        | Second District  | 1867     | William H. Shantz    | Barry County                            | 1907     | Homer G. Barber     | 1871-72   |
|                      | First District   |          | William H. Shantz    | Barry County                            | 1909     | George M. Dewey     |           |
|                      | Second District  |          |                      | Barry County                            |          | David R. Cook       | 1875      |
|                      | First District   |          |                      | 9                                       |          | David R. Cook       | 1877      |
|                      | Second District  |          |                      | STATE SENATORS.                         |          | Jacob L. McPeek     | 1879      |
|                      | First District   |          | Name                 |   | Session  | Lewis Durkee        | 1881      |
| Gilbert Striker      | Second District  | 1873-74  | Henry P. Bridge      | •••••                                   | 1840     | Henry F. Pennington |           |
| Henry A. Goodyear    | First District   | 1875     |                      |   |          | John Carveth        |           |
| A. C. Towne          | Second District  | 1875     |                      | *************************************** |          | George N. Potter    | 1887      |
|                      | b First District |          |                      |   |          | Philip T. Colgrove  |           |
| Asa D. Rork          | Second District  | 1877     | William A. Richmond. |   | 1845     | William Miller      |           |
| Porter Burton        | First District   | 1879     | Rix Robinson         |   | 1846     | Milton F. Jordan    | 1893      |
| George C. McAllister | Second District  | 1879     |                      |   |          | Samuel F. Wilkins   |           |
| Samuel I. Bidleman   | First District   | 1881     |                      | •••••                                   |          | M. S. Keeler        |           |
| Lewis A. Nichols     | Second District  | 1881     |                      | • |          | A. D. Hughes        | 1897      |
|                      | ·····            |          | John Bowne           | *****************                       | 1850     | William W. Potter   | 1899-1900 |
| Orson Swift          | Barry County     | 1885     | John Bowne           |   | 1851     | A. B. Shoemaker     |           |
|                      | Barry County     |          | David Sturgis        |   | 1851     | C. L. Glasgow       |           |
| Jeremiah M. Rogers   | Barry County     | 1889     | James W. Hickock     |   | 1853     | C. L. Glasgow       | 1905      |
|                      | Barry County     |          | Henry A. Goodyear    |   | 1855     | Karl D. Keves       | 1907      |
| David Huggett        | Barry County     | 1893     | John Roberts         | • | 1857     |                     | 1909      |
|                      | Barry County     |          | Norman Bailey        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 1859     |                     |           |
|                      | Barry County     |          | Norman Bailey        |   | 1861-62  | 9                   | 1911      |
|                      | Barry County     |          | S. W. Fowler         |   | 1863-64  | Wm. M. Smith        | 1912      |
|                      |                  |          |                      |   |          |                     |           |

# LIST OF OFFICIALS OF BARRY COUNTY FROM 1839 TO 1912.

Compiled by Wm. L. Thorpe, County Clerk.

| Judge of Probate.  | Sheriff                               | County Clerk.                       | Register of Deeds.                       | County Treasurer.               | Prosecuting Attorney.                  | Date of Election. | Votes.           |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Stephen V. R. York | Willard Hays                          | T. S. Bunker                        | A. C. Parmalee                           |                                 |  | 1839              | 184              |
| Calvin S. Hill     | Geo. Brown                            | Willard Hays<br>Nathan Barlow Jr    | A. C. ParmaleeA. C. Parmalee             | A. C. Parmalee                  | N. A. Balch                            | 1840              |                  |
| Hiram Lewis        | Victory P. Collier Russell Slade      | I. A. Holbrook<br>John W. Bradley   | Salmon C. Hall                           | Nathan BarlowSalmon C. Hall     | H. Greenfield                          | 1846              | 484<br>No Record |
| Richard A. Hanna   | Victory P. Collier<br>Phillip Leonard | Willard Hays<br>Henry E. Hoyt       | O. B. Sheldon                            | Salmon C. Hall<br>O. B. Sheldon | I. A. HolbrookI. A. Holbrook           | 18481850          | No Record 847    |
| T. J. Humphrey     | Hiram Wood                            | Henry E. Hoyt<br>Henry E. Hoyt      | Wm Upjohn                                | O. B. Sheldon                   | I. A. Holbrook                         | 18521854          | 1220             |
| Orin L. Ray        | W. K. Ferris<br>O. E. Everts          | Geo. W. Mills<br>Daniel Striker     | John S. VanBrunt                         | Harvey N. Sheldon               | James A. Sweezy I. A. Holbrook         | 1856              | 2417             |
| Sherman C. Prindle | O. E. Everts                          | Daniel Striker                      |  | Harvey N.Sheldon                | James A. Sweezy<br>Frank Allen         |                   | 2962             |
| Sherman C. Prindle | John E. Hall<br>E. H. Mallory         | J. M. Cadwallader<br>Daniel Striker | Sylvanus H. Cook<br>Sylvanus H. Cook     | Harvey N.Sheldon                | Chas. G. Holbrook<br>Chas. G. Holbrook | 1864              | 2926             |
| Sherman C. Prindle | E. H. MalloryIsaac W. Vrooman         | Daniel Striker                      | Wm. H. Jewell<br>Wm. H. Jewell           |                                 | Frank Allen                            | 18681870          | 4484             |
| Sherman C. Prindle |                                       | W. H. Powers<br>W. H. Powers        | John Hotchkiss                           | Milo T. Wheeler                 | Chas. G. Holbrook                      | 18721874          | 3760             |
| Clement Smith      | John Q. Cressy<br>Henry Houghtalin    | W. H. Powers<br>Enoch Andrus        | William M. Scudder<br>William M. Scudder | Geo. Wilcox                     | Chas. H. Bauer<br>L. E. Knappen        | 1876              | 5480<br>5272     |
| Clement Smith      | Henry Houghtalin John Q. Cressy       | Enoch Andrus<br>Chas. M. Mack       | Wm. P. Sidnam                            | John Lichty                     | L. E. Knappen<br>P. T. Colgrove        | 18801882          |                  |
| Wm. W. Cole        | Oliver F. Long                        | Geo. W. Abbey<br>Frank McDerby      | John E Barry<br>R. B. Richards           |                                 | P. T. Colgrove<br>P. T. Colgrove       | 1884              | 6031             |
| C. W. Armstrong    |                                       | Thos. S. Brice                      | R. B. Richards                           | C. A. Hough                     | C. H. VanArman                         | 18881890          | 6444             |
| C. W. Armstrong    |                                       |                                     | C. W. Jordan<br>C W. Jordan              | J. P. Hale Kenyon               | James A. Sweezy James A. Sweezy        | 1892              | 5797             |
| James B. Mills     |                                       |                                     | C. Fernando Brooks                       | J. G. Hughes                    | Thos. Sullivan                         | 18961898          | 6663             |
| James B. Mills     | A. G. Cortright                       |                                     |  | A. F. Sylvester                 | C. H. Thomas<br>Fred W. Walker         | 19001902          |                  |
| Chas. M. Mack      | Victor B. FurnissVictor B. Furniss    | Orville C. BarnumOrville C. Barnum  | Jolin J. Doster                          | Geo. E. Coleman                 | Lee H. PryorLee H. Pryor               | 1904              | 5860             |
| Chas. M. Mack      | Harry S. Ritchie                      | Wm. L. Thorpe                       | Columbus W. Backus Columbus W. Backus    | Chas. F. Cock                   | Wm. W. Potter                          | 1908              | 5651             |
| Chas. M. Mack      |                                       | Roy Andrus                          | Earl F. Townsend                         |                                 | Thomas Sullivan                        | 1912              | 4130             |

# PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

# Barry County, Michigan

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Adams, Grant, Farmer, S. 5, T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling. Adams, Ivan D., Farmer, S. 5, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Mr. Adams, Ivan D., Farmer, S. 5, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Mr. Adams was born in Barry County in 1869.

Adamson, J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford. Aldrich Brothers Co., Dealers in General Hardware, Delton. Allerding, Mathias, Farmer, S. 4, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1863.

Allerding, S., Farmer, S. 20, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1865.

Althouse, Henry, Farmer, S. 25, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Althouse is a native of Barry County.

Anderson, A. A., Cashier Hastings City Bank, Hastings. 1898.

Armour, H. O., Farmer, S. 35, T. Hope, P. O. Delton.

Armstrong Drug Co., J. W. Armstrong, Drugs, Middleville. 1863.

Aubil, Fred, Farmer, S. 30, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville.

Babcock, H. M., Farmer, S. 26, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. 1857.
Baines, J. W., Proprietor of Shady Lawn Farm and Breeder of High Grade Stock, S. 31, T. Barry, P. O. Cressey. 1908.
Barber, Clark A., Farmer, S. 33, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1850.
Barlow, F. H. & Co., (F. H. Barlow and Luke Waters) Dealers in Wool, Grain, Hay, Straw, Seeds, Coal, Lime, Cement, Hides, Pelts, etc., Hastings. Established 1880.
Barnum, A. C., Farmer, S. 36, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Barnum was born in Barry County in 1847.
Barnum, O. C., Farmer, S. 35, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1853.
Barry County Officers:—Chas. M. Mack, Judge of Probate; A. N. Williams, Sheriff; Roy Andrus, Clerk; Earl Townsend, Register of Deeds; Thomas Sullivan, Prosecuting Attorney; Leander Reams, Treasurer; Ernest J. Edger, Commissioner of Schools; Daniel Birdsall, Drain Commissioner; Lee S. Cobb, Surveyor. Township Supervisors—Assyria, Albert T. Shepard, Bellevue, R. F. D. 3; Baltimore, Walter Ickes, Quimby; Barry, Homer Marshall. Delton, R. F. D. 1; Carlton, Henry Ragla, Hastings, R. F. D. 7; Castleton, Elbert V. Smith, Nashville; Hastings, Birney McIntyre, Hastings, R. F. D. 3; Hope, Joseph L. Campbell, Cloverdale, R. F. D. 1; Irving, Elmer C. Eckert, Freeport; Johnstown, Otis A. Risbridger, Dowling; Maple Grove, Adam D. Wolf, Nashville, R. F. D. 2; Orangeville, Daniel Klingensmith, Orangeville: Prairieville, Edward A. Parker, Delton, R. F. D. 1; Rutland, Chas. A. Woodruff, Hastings; Thornapple, Charles F. Parker, Middleville: Woodland, Chas. F. Grozinger. Klingensmith, Orangeville: Prairieville, Edward A. Parker, Delton, R. F. D. 1; Rutland, Chas. A. Woodruff, Hastings; Thornapple, Charles F. Parker, Middleville; Woodland, Chas. F. Grozinger, Woodland; Yankee Springs, Jas. A. Young, Middleville, R. F. D. 4; Hastings City, 1 and 4 Wards. J. L. Maus, Hastings; Hastings City, 2 and 3 Wards, George W. Abbey, Hastings.

Bauer, Chas. H., Attorney at Law, Loans and Insurance, Hastings. 1869.

Mr. Bauer has served as Prosecuting Attorney and Member of School Board

Board.

Bauer, Grace, Deputy County Clerk, Hastings.
Beach, Walter, Farmer, S. 4, T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling.
Beach, Willie, Farmer, S. 15, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Bedford, Geo. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Irving, P. O. Irving.
Belson, John C., Farmer, S. 15, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Belson is a native of Barry County.
Benedict, Geo., Farmer, S. 25, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Benedict was born in Barry County in 1878.
Benham, B. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1866.
Bennett, Chas., Farmer, S. 17, T. Irving, P. O. Irving.
Bessmer, H., Meat Market and Stock Buyer, Hastings. 1876.
Bidelman, Chas., Farmer, S. 34, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1859.
Bidelman, Walter, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hastings, P. O. Quimby. Mr.
Bidelman is a native of Barry County.
Bidelman, Wm., Farmer, S. 35, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Bidelman, Wm., Farmer, S. 35, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings.

Bidelman, Wm., Farmer, S. 35, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Bidelman was born in Barry County in 1861. Bishop, Alfred, Farmer, S. 13, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale. Bishop & Crook, (C. R. Bishop and Guy E. Crook) Real Estate and

Insurance, Hastings. Established 1910.

Bishop, C. R., (Bishop & Crook) Real Estate and Insurance, Hastings.

Bishop, C. R., (Bishop & Crook) Real Estate and Insurance, Hastings. 1869.
Blake, E. F. & Co., E. F. Blake, Proprietor, Department Store, Middle-ville. Established 1888.
Blank, Frank, Farmer, S. 14, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.
Blivin, C. F., Farmer, S. 6, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Bodendorff, Chas., Farmer, S. 10, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Bollmann, Wm., Farmer, S. 2, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1884.
Bowman, Ben B., Farmer, S. 24, T. Irving, P. O. Hastings.
Bowser, J. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Carlton, P. O. Bedford.
Bray, J. C., Farmer and Proprietor Summer Hotel, S. 29, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Brininstool, H., Farmer and Proprietor Summer Hotel, S. 29, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Bristol, Hiram, Farmer, S. 4, T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling. Mr. Bristol

Bristol, Hiram, Farmer, S. 4, T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling. Mr. Bristol was born in Barry County in 1839.

Bronson, H., Farmer, S. 20, T Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1868. Brooks, I. D., Farmer, S. 20, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

Brown, E. M., Farmer, Middleville. 1888. Brown, F. A., Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work, Hastings. Established

Bryans, R. S., Farmer, S. 8, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.

Ruchner, Dr., Physician, Orangeville. 1880.

Budd, H, Farmer, S. 29, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford. Buehler, John, Farmer, S. 11, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. 1852. Buehler, Theodore, Farmer, S. 11, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. Burgess, P. W., Farmer, S. 3, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1866. Burns, Farrell, Farmer, S. 6, T. Irving, P. O. Middleville. 1870. Bush, Eugene, Farmer, S. 31, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1864. Bush, Lincoln N., Rural Carrier, S. 6, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1865.
Bush, Lincoln N., Rural Carrier, S. 6, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1865.
Busk, E. J., Farmer, S. 30, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.
Butler, E. S., Proprietor of Elm Ford Farm, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 32, T. Barry, P. O. Augusta. 1910. Mr. Butler has served as School Director.

Calkins, N. E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Baltimore, P. O. Morgan.
Callahan, Elias, Farmer, S. 31, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.
Campbell, H., Dealer in Hardware, Cloverdale. 1878.
Campbell, John J., Farmer, S. 25, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Campbell, J. L., Farmer, S. 26, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Campbell, O. D., Farmer, S. 36, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Campbell, Sam., Farmer, S. 26, T., Thornapple, P. O. Middleville.
Campbell Bros, Dealers in Farm Implements, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
Cloverdale.

Carlton, Township of, H. R. Ragla, Supervisor, S. 24, Henry Williams, Clerk, S. 14, W. W. Elissenhood, Justice, S. 16, C. L. Henney, S. 4. Carpenter, W. H., Farmer, S. '9 T. Hope, P. O. Delton. Carveth, Albert H., (Carveth & Stebbins) Druggists, Hastings. 1877. Carveth & Stebbins, (Albert H. Carveth and William M. Ttebbins) Druggists, Hastings. Established 1906.

Cassell, Mrs. D. G., Farming, S. 12, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. 1865.

Cassell, Mrs. D. G., Farming, S. 12, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. 1865.

Castelein, Charlie, Farmer, S. 35, T. Hastings, P. O. Quimby. 1872.

Central National Bank of Battle Creek, Frank G. Evans, Cashier, General Banking, Bat'le Creek. Established 1903.

Chaffee, Ory, Farmer, S. 2, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. Chamberlin, Wm. O., Farmer, S. 10, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.

Chapman, H. J., Furniture and Undertaking, Middleville, 1875.

Chapman, R. D., Farmer, S. 14, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue. 1854.

Chase & Wilcox, Florists, Hastings. Established 1910.

Chidester, G. F., Clothier, Gents' Furnishings, Hastings. 1895.

Citizens Telephone Co., Hastings. Inc. 1896.

City Bank of Battle Creek, The, E. R. Morton, Vice Pres. and Cashier, General Banking, Battle Creek. Inc. 1871.

City Billiard Parlor, Jacob Rehor, Proprietor, Cigars, Tobaccos and Bowling Alleys, Hastings. 1892.

Clark, R. S., Farmer, S. 12, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1857.

Clarke, C, J., Farmer, S. 27, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.

Cleveland, M. O., Farmer, S. 26, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue

Cline, Mason G, Farmer, S. 9, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Mr. Cline was born in Barry County in 1854.

Coats, G. E., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 31, T. Woodland, P. O. Coats Grove. 1876.

Cobb, Lee S., County Surveyor, 623 So. Washington St., Hastings. 1850.

Coburn, Peter, Farmer, S. 33, T. Hastings, P. O. Quimby.

Cock, C. F., S. 14, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

Cole, J. L., Farmer, S. 15, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1858. Mr. Cole has held several offices and is a representative citizen of Barry County.

Hon Philip T., Attorney at Law. Attorney for Michigan Central and Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Ry., President Michigan State Good Roads Association, Hastings. 1880.

State Good Roads Association, Hastings. 1880.
Colgrove & Potter, Attorneys at Law, Hastings.
Collins, Chas., Farmer, S. 19, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Consolidated Prees & Tool Co., Emil Tyden, Pres., Manufactures of The "Consolidated" Power Press, Hastings. Established 1905.
Converse, Chas., Farmer, S. 22, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1866.
Cook, Charley, Farmer, S. 15, T. Orangeville, P. O. Cloverdale. 1876.
Cook Bros., (W. R. & M. L. Cook) Proprietors of The Hasting Banner,

Couch, W. H., General Auctioneer and Livery, Hastings. 1890. Crandall, Ernest, Farmer, S. 21. T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford. Crockford, H., Farmer, S. 27, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1872. Crook, Guy E., (Bishop & Crook) Real Estate and Insurance, Hasting.

Culver, S. S., Farmer, S. 22, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford Cutler, C. A, Farmer, S. 24, T. Hastings. Mr. Cutler was born in Barry County in 1860.

Daniels, Elwyn L., Farmer, S. 23, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1904. Davis, Charles E, Farmer, S. 12, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleview.

Davis. Geo. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Decker, A. M., Farmer, S. 11, T. Carlton, P. O. Woodlond. Mr. Decker was bern in Barry County in 1875.

was bern in Barry County in 1875.

Decker, Geo., Farmer, S. 33, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevuc.

DeGolia. Bernard, Farmer, S. 17, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

Delton State Bank, General Banking, Delton, Established 1904.

Dennis & Snyder, Publishers The Hastings Journal, Hastings.

Devine. W. N. Farmer, S. 28, T. Castleton, P. O. Morgan. 1858.

Dietrich, Monroe A., Dray Line, Ice. Wood, Baled Hay and Straw, Dry Storage, Middleville. Mr. Dietrich is one of the best posted men in the vicinity of Middleville and one of the pioneer settlers. He came to Middleville Feb. 19, 1866, and worked at his trade as wagonmaker to Middleville Feb. 19, 1866, and worked at his trade as wagonmaker till 1879, and then opened up his dray line and has continued in this business for 33 years. He was a member of the Village Council for many years and has served as President of the Village for a number of years. He married Melissa Godfrey of Hastings in 1874.

Dillenbeck, Geo. A., Farmer, S. 3, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1863.

Dipp, V., Farmer, S. 1, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. 1870.

Doster, Frank, Stock Buyer and Farmer, S. 5, T. Barry, P. O. Delton,

Doster, George J., Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber, Ties, Posts and Wood, Doster, 1866.

Doster, John J., Farmer, S. 24, T. Prairieville, P. O. Delton, 1881.

Doster, Michael, Farmer, S. 2, T. Prairieville, P. O. Prairieville, 1857.

Doster, Stephen C., Dealer in General Merchandise, Doster, 1864.

Douglass, M., Farmer, S. 6, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.

Dowd, Andrew, Farmer, S. 24, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale, 1852.

Downing, H. E., Dealer in Lumber and Builbing Material, Nashville, 1854.

Downing & Bullis, Manufacturers of Maple Sugar and Surup, Nashville, Downing & Bullis, Manufacturers of Maple Sugar and Surup, Nashville,

Downing & Bullis, Manufacturers of Maple Sugar and Syrup. Nashville. Downs, S. H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. 1853. Dunkley, S., Farmer, S. 34, T. Hope, P. O. Delton. Dudley, Burton C., Farmer, S. 35, T. Hope, P. O. Delton. DuBois, C. F., Farmer, S. 27, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. Dunning, W. H., Farmer, S. 19, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1867.

Eaton, W. A., Farmer, S. 14, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby. Eaton, W. H., Farmer, S. 11, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. Eckardt, F. A., Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 1, T. Woodland. P. O. Woodland. 1868.

Eckardt, J. J., President Farmers & Merchants Bank, and Farmer, S. 1, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1857.
Eddy, Geo. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Hope, P. O. Delton.
Edger, E. G., Farmer, S. 21, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1865.
Edmonds Brothers, (Bruest C. and Carey U. Edmonds,) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal, Grain, Wool- and Seeds, Hastings. Established 1907

lished 1907.

Edwards, J. E., Farmer, S. 19, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1860.

Elliott, William, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, Hickory Corners. 1857.

Emmons, L. R., Farmer, S. 32, T. Baltimore, Dowling.

Endsley, Sherman, Farmer, S. 18, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1874.

Enz, Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 4, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa.

Farmers & Merchants Bank, General Banking, Lake Odessa.
Farmers & Merchants Bank, C. A. Hough, Cashier General Banking,
Nashville. Established 1888.

Farmers State Bank, C. A. Robertson, Cashier, General Banking, Middleville. Established 1903.
 Farr, Ernest, Farmer, S. 16, T. Prairieville, P. O. Doster. 1866.

Feighner, Chas., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 26, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. Mr. Feighner was born in Barry County in 1857. Feighner, L. W., Publisher The Nashville News, Nashville. 1862. Feighner & Burd, (L. W. Feighner and W. H. Burd,) Real Estate, Nash-

Field, C. F., Publisher The Hastings Herald, Hastings. 1900. Fisher, Edgar, Farmer, S. 31, T. Baltimore, P. O. Dowling. 1865. Flower, H. J., Farmer and Stockman, S. 14, T. Prairieville, P. O. Milo. 1866.

Fox, Z. F. & Son, Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, Freeport.

Freeland, Amos, Farmer, S. 4. T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1869.

Freeman, O. D., Livery and Feed Stable, Nashville. Established 1885. Freeman, Wm. H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Mr. Freeman was born in Barry County in 1855. French, R. T., Proprietor of The Middleville Roller Mills, Middleville.

Fuller, R. C. & Co., Retail Lumber, Hastings. Established 1911.
Funk, Geo., Farmer, S. 10, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1867.
Furniss, Von W., Proprieter Rexall Drug Store, Nashville. 1878. Mr.
Furniss has served as Councilman and President Village Board.

Gainder, Seth A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1900.
Gammage, Thomas, Farmer, S. 1, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middleville.
Garrett, W. T., Farmer, S. 35, T. Baltimore, P. O. Dowling.
Garrison, G. W., Farmer, S. 8, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. 1854.
Gaskill, Silas, Farmer, S. 11, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Gates, E. B., Farmer, S. 23, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Gates, William N., Farmer, S. 14, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Geib, Wm., Farmer, S. 27, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Gibson, A. D., Farmer, S. 27, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville.
Glasgow, Arthur, Farmer, S. 16, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Glasgow, C. L., Chairman State Railway Commission, Dealer in Hardware and Implements, Nashville. 1881. Gainder, Seth A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1900.

Glasner, Henry C., State Representative, Barry County, Nashville. 1872. Mr. Glasner has served as Secretary Board of Education.

Glasner, Mrs. Maude Wilcox, Pres. Nashville Womans' Literary Club, Nashville.

Godfrey, Mrs. W. S., Jay Hogle, Manager, Gents' Clothing Furnishing, Hastings. Established 1907. Goodyear Bros., (J. F. Goodyear and D. S. Goodyear) Plumbing and

Heating, Dealers in Hardware, Implements and Vehicles, Hastings. Established 1840.

Established 1840.

Goodenough, T., Farmer, S. 25, T. Irving, P. O. Hastings.

Grand Raphers Bookcase and Chair Co., A. A. Barber, President, Henry J. Heystek, Vice-President, Kellar Stem, Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. Potts, Office Manager, Hastings.

Green, A., Farmer, S. 29 T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Groat, Delbert, Farmer, S. 8, T. Johnstown, P. O. Downling.

Grozinger, C. F., Publisher The Woodland News Woodland. 1872. Mr.

Grozinger has served as Supervisor Woodland Township. Guy, W. H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Hager, P., Farmer, S. 35, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Haight, W. A., Farmer, S. 16, T. Maple Grove; P. O. Morgan.
Hale, J. P., Farmer, S. 17, T. Castleton, P. O. Coats Grove.
Hall, Eli D., Farmer, S. 3, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Hall, J. M., Farmer, S. 21, T. Prairieville, P. O. Doster. 1877.
Hall, L. D., Farmer, S. 6. T. Rutland, P. O. Irving. 1868.
Harper, C. E., Town Cle.k, Middleville.
Harper, W. R., Farmer and Stock Breeder. S, 16, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville.
Mr. Harper was born in Barry County in 1876.

Middleville. Mr. Harper was born in Barry County in 1876.

Harrison, Charlie, Farmer, S. 8, T, Hope, P, O. Shultz.

Hart, Frank, Farmer, S. 17, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

Harthorn, Mrs. Sara R., Farming, S. 4, T. Prairieville, P. O. Delton.

Hastings Art Memorial Works, Ironside Bros., Proprietors; Manufacturers and Dealers in Granite, Marble and Stone Work, Hastings. 1907.

Hastings Banner, The, Cook Bros., Proprietors, Newspaper, Hastings.

Established 1856.

Hastings Cabinet Co., L. D. Waters, President, Kitchen Cabinets, Hastings. Established 1906.
 Hastings City Bank, A. A. Anderson, Cashier, General Banking, Hastings.

Established 1886. Hastings Herald, The, C. F. Field, Publisher, Newspaper, Hastings. Established 1880.

Hastings Journal, The, Dennis & Snyder, Publishers, Newspaper, Hast-

Hastings Lumber & Coal Co., W. G. Bauer, Proprietor, Lumber and Coal, Hastings. 1903.

Hastings, National Bank, W. D. Hayes, Cashier, General Banking, Hastings.
Hastings Table Co., Emil Tyden, Vice President and General Manager,
High Grade Extension Tables, Hastings. Established 1890.

Hastings Wool Boot Co., A. A. Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer, Felt Boots, Hastings. Established 1890.

Hastings, City of, C. H. Osborn, Mayor; James M. Patten, City Clerk; J. E. Hogle, City Treasurer; Thos. Sullivan, City Attorney; H. A. Barber, City Physician; Herman Colvin, Chief Fire Department; Barber, City Physician; Herman Colvin, Chief Fire Department; B. F. Rickle, Chief of Police; C. H. Barber, President Council and Alderman 3rd Ward; Wallace Kelley, Alderman 3rd Ward; John Wooten, Alderman 4th Ward; W. A. Schader, Alderman 4th Ward; W. G. Bauer, Alderman 2nd Ward; W. A. Hobbs, Alderman 2nd Ward; Albert W. Hilton, Alderman 1st Ward; John J. Dawson, Alderman 1st Ward; C. R. Bishop, Justice of the Peace and James

Alderman 1st Ward; C. R. Bishop, Justice of the Peace and James M. Smith, Justice of the Peace.

Hathaway, A. G., Farmer, S. 8, T. Rutland, P. O. Irving. Mr. Hathaway was born in Barry County in 1869.

Havens, Wm., Farmer, S. 31, T. Rutland, P. O. Shultz.

Hayes, W. D., Cashier Hastings National Bank, Hastings. 1884.

Hayman, G. H., Farmer, S. 32, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1868.

Hayward, W. J., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Middleville. 1884.

Hayword, P. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Rutland, P. O. Shultz. Mr. Hayword was born in Barry County in 1880.

Hecht, Chas. T., Merchant, S. 16, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Hecht was born in Barry County in 1889.

Hefflebower, Simon, Farmer, Hastings. 1865.

Hendrick, H. E., Attorney at Law, Middleville. Mr. Hendrick has serevd as Court Commissioner.

serevd as Court Commissioner.

Henney, Ralph H., Farmer, S. 16, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1869.

Higgins, A. N., Publisher Press, Prairieville. 1895.

Hilbert, F. F., Proprietor Woodland Exchange Bank, Woodland. 1860.

Hinckley, C. M., Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, Middleville. 1898.

Hinckley, C. M., Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, Middleville. 1898.

Mr. Hinckley has served as Township Treasurer.

Hine, Dan V. Farmer, S. 19, T. Orangeville, P. O. Shelbyville. 1884.

Hine, John C., Farmer, S. 16, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.

Hine, Lewis, Farmer, S. 16, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.

Hoeltzel, G. A., Livery, Delton. 1909.

Hoffman, Chas., Farmer, S. 24, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.

Holden, F. B., Farmer, S. 35, T. Prairieville, P. O. Cressey. 1881.

Holly, B. S., Dealer in General Merchandise, Woodland. 1866.

Hosmer, R. B., Farmer, S. 21, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings.

Hull, Richard, Farmer, S. 29, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings.

Humphrey, E. B., Farmer, S. 29, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1898.

Hunt, J. S., Farmer, S. 15, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.

Hunt, Mrs. Frances, Farming, S. 7, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Wayland.

Hyde, Chas., Farmer, S. 32, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1854. Hyde, L. A., Farmer, S. 18, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria. Mr. Hyde was born in Barry County in 1851.

Iauch, Wm., Farmer, S. 26, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Ickes, Walter, Farmer, S. 11, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.
International Seal & Lock Co., Rmil Tyden, Vice President, Manufacturers of The Tyden Seal, Hastings Established 1900.
Ironside Bros., Proprietors Hastings Art Memorial Works, Manufacturers and Dealers in Granite, Marble and Stone Work of all hinds Hastings

kinds, Hastings.

Ironside Shoe Company, F. R. Ironside, C. A. Ironside and J. S. Ironside, Fine Footwear, Hastings. Established 1909.

Jacobs, W. V., Real Estate, 1327 Stock Exchange Building, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois Jamieson, W. R., Proprietor Star Bakery and Restaurant, Hastings.

1910. Johncock, William, Farmer, S. 24, T. Orangeville, P. O. Delton. 1862.
 Johnson, F. E., Farmer, S. 35, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1864.
 Franklin E. Johnson was born in Milton, Wayne County, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1845, came to Prairieville, Barry County, Michigan, with his parents in December 1846. He moved with his parents in the spring of 1865 to Rutland Township on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Johnson was married Sept. 8, 1878, to Mrs. Alice Myers Mrs. Alice Ctratton Johnson was born in Morrow County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1846. Married Andrew D. Myers March 28, 1869, to which union was born one son, Andrew L. Myers. Mr. Myers died in 1875. Mrs. Myers came to Barry County in June 1876. Was married, as before mentioned, to F. E. Johnson, to which union was born five children, one son, Hugh K., and four daugh-

Johnson, James M., Farmer, S. 4, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. Jones, Harry W., Proprietor Maple Leaf Farm, S. 30, T. Barry, P. O. Cressey. 1866.

Jones, John P., Farmer, S. 20, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.

Jones, W. R., Farmer, S. 1, T. Johnstown, P. O. Assyria Center.

Jordan, M. F., Attorney at Law, Middleville. 1851.

Jordan, Willard, Farmer, S. 9, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1850. Mr. Jordan has served as School Treasurer.

Kachele, Gottlieb, Farmer, S. 19, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1881. Kachele, Gottlieb, Farmer, S. 19, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1881.
Kay, John D. & Co., Real Estate, Charlotte.
Kelly, Robt. G., Farmer, S. 31, T. Orangeville, P. O. Doster. 1878.
Kennedy, Claude, Farmer, S. 12, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville.
Kennedy, Gideon, Farmer, S. 12, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1880.
Kennedy, N. J., Farmer, S. 13, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1872.
Kenyon, C. A., Farmer, S. 15, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Kidder, Arthur E., Attorney at Law, Nashville. 1904.
Klingensmith, D., Merchant, Orangeville. 1871.
Knoll, M. S., Farmer, S. 10, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville.
Knowles, Josiah D., Farmer, S. 22, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Knowles was born in Barry County in 1876.
Knox, E. C., Farmer, S. 6, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middleville. 1856.

Lammers, Arnold, Miller, S. 36, T. Hope, Cedar Creek, P. O. Delton. Lancaster, Bert, Farmer, S. 19, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Lan-Lancaster, Bert, Farmer, S. 19, 1. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Lancaster was born in Barry County in 1875.

Lancaster, J. L., Farmer, S. 26, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1859.

Larabee, C. P., Farmer, S. 32, T. Baltimore, P. O. Dowling.

Lathrop, Dr. C. P., Physician and Surgeon, Hastings. 1891,

Laubaugh, Chas., Farmer, S. 33, T. Hope, P. O. Delton.

Lawrence, Albert, Proprietor I. X. L. Farm, S. 33, T. Barry, P. O.

Cressey. 1856.

Lawrence, F. J., Farmer, S. 15, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1901.

Lee Frank President of Village Dealer in Staple and Faucy Groceries.

Lee, Frank, President of Village, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Middleville 1869.
Lentz Table Co., L. E. Lentz, Secretary and Manager, Extension Tables. Established 1891.

Leonard, A. H., Farmer, S. 22, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Mr. Leonard was born in Barry County in 1861. Leonard, F. O. N., Farmer, S. 20, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria. Leonard, M., Farmer, S. 17, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Leonard, Wm., Brickyard, S. 6, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1909. Lewis, R. B., Proprietor Clear View Farm, S. 19, T. Barry, P. O. Delton.

Lewis, E. D., Township Clerk, S. 29, T. Orangeville, P. O. Doster. 1861. Lightfoot, O., Farmer, S. 12, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. Loppenthien Company, The, R. H. Loppenthien, Proprietor, Department

Store, Wholesale and Retail, Hastings. Established 1851.

Louden, H. C., Farmer au l Breeder of High Grade Stock, S. 17, T. Barry,
P. O. Delton. 1878. Mr. Louden has served as School Treasurer.

Lowry, Dr. G. W., Physician and Surgeon, Hastings. 1883.

McBain, L. C., Farmer, S. 20, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1876. Mr. McBain has served as School Director. Bain has served as School Director.

McCallum, M., Farmer, S. 7, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz. 1842.

McCann, Wm., Farmer, S. 31, T. Irving, P. O. Irving.

McClelland, D. A., Farmer, S. 32, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville.

McGlynn, Edward, Farmer, S. 4, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.

McGrath, J. H., Farmer, S. 3, T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling.

McIntyre, Birney, Farmer, S. 4, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Mc
Intyre was born in Barry County in 1871.

McIntyre, Dr. C. S., Physician and Surgeon, Woodland. 1869.

McKelvey, H. L., Farmer, S. 12, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Quimby.

McLeay, Dr. Donald, Physician, Prairfieville. 1872.

McNaughton, E. J., Proprietor Pioneer Stock Farm, Dealer in Hardware and Farm Implements, Middleville. 1899. Mr. McNaughton has served as a Member of School Board.

McQuarrie, Donald, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hope, P. O. Delton.

Mack, Chas. M., Judge of Probate, Hastings. 1868. Mr. Mack has served as County Clerk

Mackinder, C. B., Farmer, S. 21, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.

served as County Clerk
Mackinder, C. B., Farmer, S. 21, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Mallory, E. D., Attorney at Law, Has ings. 1871.
Manker, Zimri, Farmer, S. 5, T. Irving, P. O. Middleville.
Marshall, Glenn, Farmer, S. 14, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.
Marshall, Samuel, Farmer, S. 7, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Morgan.
Mayo, F. J., Farmer, S. 34, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.
Mead, John, Farmer, S. 5, T. Castleton, P. O. Coats Grove.
Meyers, B., Farmer, S. 2, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1870.

Meyers, Wesley, Drugs, Clerk of Woodland Township and Notary Public, Woodland. 1850 Michigan Trust Co., The, Grand Rapids. Middleville Real Estate and Loan Agency, The, W. A. Quinlan and H. E. Hendrick, Real Estate and Loans, Middleville. Middleville Sun, The, Charles P. Smith, Publisher, Newspaper, Middle-

Middleville Sun, The, Charles P. Smith, Publisher, Newspaper, Middleville. Established 1870.

Miller, A. J., Farmer, S. 3, T. Assyria, P. O. Nashville.

Miller, Floyd, Farmer, S. 5, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport.

Miller & Harris Furniture Co., Lewis C. Harris, President and Manager,

M. J. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. F. Miller, Vice President and Manager Hastings Store, Retailers and Jobbers of Furniture, Rugs, Carpets and Pianos, Hastings. Established 1899.

Mitte, Geo., Farmer, S. 15, T. Irving, P. O. Hastings.

Miller Dr. Chas D. Physician and Surgeon, Hastings. 1905. Mohler, Dr. Chas. D., Physician and Surgeon, Hastings. 1905.
Mohroe, A. E., Farmer, S. 29, T. Barry, P. O. Cressey. 1854.
Moon, L. J., Farmer, S. 24, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby.
Mosher, Peter, Farmer, S. 15, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale. 1856.
Moulton, David W., Farmer, S. 11. T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. Mullen, Geo., Farmer, S. 11, T. Orangeville, P. O. Clo erdale.

Munn, H. F., Farmer, S. 24, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1910. Murdock, J. D., Lumber, Delton. 1865. Murdock, J. D. & Co., Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Coal, Coke, Paints and Murphy, James, Farmer, S. 17, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz. Myers, E. D., Farmer, S. 23, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1903.

Myers, George, Proprietor St. James Hotel, Middleville. 1907. Nashville News, The, L. W. Feighner, Publisher, Newspaper, Nashville.

Nashville Real Estate Exchange, (L. W. Feighner and W. H. Burd)
Dealers in Farm Lands, Village and City Real Estate, Nashville.

Nausel, F. K., Retired Farmer, S. 2, T. Prairieville, P. O. Prairieville.

Nelson & Company, W. E. Nelson, Proprietor, Department Store, Middleville.

Nevins, A. M., Grain and Fruit Grower, Stock Grower, Stock Dealer, S. 32, T. Orangeville, P. O. Doster. 1862.

Newland, C. A., Farmer, S. 32, T. Rutland, P. O. Shultz. 1868.

Niess, J. H., Horseshoer, Hastings. 1886. Norton, Louis, Farmer, S. 18, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Quimby. Norton, Wallace, Farmer, S. 20, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. 1850. Nye, W. S., Farmer, S.35, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.

O'Connor, Wm., Farmer, S. 16, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr. O'Connor was born in Barry County in 1865.

Ogden, W. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria. Ogden, Wm. Farmer, S. 7, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1900. Old National Bank of Battle Creek, The, General Banking, Battle Creek. Established 1851.

Olmstead, Dan, Farmer, S 24, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue. Osborn, C. H., Mayor of Hastings and Agent Overland Car, Automobiles,

Hastings. 1869.
Osgood, Jesse A., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Otis, W. H., Farmer, S. 32, T. Rutland, P. O. Shultz. Mr. Otis was born in Rutland Township in 1855.

Palmatier, Chas. H., Farmer, S. 18, T. Johnstown, P. O. Delton.
Palmer, H. F. Farmer, S. 17, T. Irving, P. O. Irving.
Parker, Albert H., Supervisor Thornapple Township, Middleville. 1876.
Parker, Edward, Supervisor, S. 2, T. Prairieville; P. O. Delton. 1878.
Payne, Geo., Farmer, S. 28, T. Hope, P. O. Delton.
Pearce, T. O., Farmer, S. 29, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Morgan.
Peck, Charles, Farmer, S. 23, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Peck
was born in Barry County in 1855.
Penfold. E. W., Farmer, S. 13, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

was born in Barry County in 1855.

Penfold, E. W., Farmer, S. 13, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Pennels, Ed., Farmer, S. 20, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

Pennock, Wm. L., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. Mr.

Pennock was born in Barry County in 1861.

Pennock, E. M., Farmer, S. 2, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Perry, Willard, Farmer, S. 33, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1866.

Philip, O. H., Farmer, S. 20, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria. 1883.

Phillips, A. E., Farmer, S. 36, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1873.

Pierson, J. T. & Son, (J. T. Pierson and M. L. Pierson) Department

Store, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hastings. Established 1904.

Pike, J. N., Custom and Merchant House Milling, Orangeville, 1892.

tablished 1904.

Pike, J. N., Custom and Merchant House Milling, Orangeville. 1892.

Pilgrim, M. R., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Hastings. 1881.

Pitt, John J., Farmer, S. 30, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.

Poland, Geo. E., Farmer, S. 7, T. Irving, P. O. Middleville.

Pope, Rev. David Berge, Clergyman, Hickory Corners. Rev. David Berge Pope was born Jan. 12, 1841, at Edmeston, Otsego County, New York, Feel vife was spent on form. He received county.

New York. Early life was spent on farm. He received common School advantages and entered Madison (now Colgate) University 1871 and from 1875 until 1893 was pastor of several churches in New York and Michigan. At present acting Township Clerk and Notary Public at Hickory Corners. Potter, William W., Attorney, Hastings. 1869. Mr. Potter has served

as State Senator, City Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney and Superintendent of Schools.

Potts, Frank, Farmer, S. 16, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. Pryor, Lee H., Attorney at Law, Hastings. 1881.

Raymond, I. N., Farmer, S. 2, T. Carlton, P. O. Woodland. 1862. Reams, Leander, County Treasurer, Hastings. 1891. Rehor, Jacob, Proprietor City Billiard Parlors, Hastings. 1892. Mr.

Rehor has served as Member of School Board and Foreman Hastings Table Company for 18 years
Reuther, Fred, Farmer, S. 10, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1898.

Reuther, Fred, Farmer, S. 10, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1898.
Reynolds, Delbert, Farmer, S. 2, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Rhoades, Wm., Farmer, S. 11, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Richard, R. W., Farmer, S. 1, T. Prairieville, P. O. Delton. 1864.
Richardson, A. K., Farmer, S. 2, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1879.
Risbridger, O. A., Farmer, Stock Feeder and Raiser, S. 4, T. Johnstown,
P. O. Dowling. 1996. Mr. Risbridger has served as Supervisor.
Risb idger, Jesse, Farmer, S. 27, T. Johnstown, P. O. Belford.
Roberts, D. F., Proprietor Maple Grove Farm, S. 3, T. Woodland, P. O.
Lake Odessa. 1861.

Roberts, D. F., Proprietor Maple Grove Farm, S. 3, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1861.

Robinson, Mrs. H., Farming, S. 15, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1846. Roush, J. G., Farmer, S. 6, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1908. Rowlader, Chas. E., Hay and Stock Buyer, Woodland. 1868. Rowlader B others, Dealers in Hay and Live Stock, Woodland. Russell, John, Farmer, S. 20, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria. Ryan, Henry, Farmer, S. 21, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.

St. James Hotel, George Myers, Proprietor, Middleville.
Schreiner, Wim., Farmer, S. 2. T. Johnstown, P. O. Dowling.
Schuler, S. C., Farmer, S. 12, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1870.
Mr. Schuler has served as School Treasurer ten years.
Scobey, Walter, Poultry Breeder, S. 33, T. Irving, P. O. Irving.
Scudder, J. E., Farmer, S. 13, T. Carlton, P. O. Woodland. 1910.
Senter, Mahlon, Farmer, S. 14, T. Carlton, P. O. Woodland. 1865.
Shafe, Geo., Farmer, S. 30, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.
Sluddon, P. A., Abstracts, Real Estate and Loans, Hastings, 1846.

Sheldon, P. A., Abstracts, Real Estate and Loans, Hastings. 1846.
Shelp, John T., Proprietor Summer Resort, S. 7, T. Prairieville, Pine Lake, P. O. Doster. 1836. Mr. Shelp is an old pioneer of Prairieville Township and a veteran of the Civil War. Shepard, A. T., Farmer, S. 15, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue. Shepard, E, Farmer, S. 22, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue. Shoup, Dell, Farmer, S. 24, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. Slocum, Elmer M., Farmer, S. 8, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. Smith, Charles P., Publisher The Middleville Sun, Middleville.

Smith, Clement, Circuit Judge, Hastings. 1845. Mr. Smith has served as Judge of Probate. Smith, Elbert V., Retired Farmer, Nashville 1864. Mr. Smith has served as Chairman Board of Supervisors for a number of years.

Smith, Frank, Farmer, S 2, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1874.

Smith, Fred, Farmer, S. 2, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Smith, Jared, Farmer, S 2, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

Smith, John, Proprietor Stock and Grain Farm, S. 2, T. Woodland, P. O. Lake Odessa. 1888.

Smith, Jos. K. Farmer, S. 26, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.

T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville. K., Farmer, S. Smith, M. L., Farmer, S. 13, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue. Smith, Wilber D. H., Real Estate, Freeport.

Sowerby, Robert S., Farmer, S. 4, T. Rutland, P. O. Irving. 1907.
Spencer, O. L., Farmer, S. 29, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1864.
Stafford, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 4, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middleville.
Mr. Stafford was born in Barry County in 1881.
Standish, Oscar, Farmer, S. 6, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middleville.

Stanton, B. R., Farmer, S. 35, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings. Stanton, W. H., & Son, Farmer, S. 5, T. Assyria, P. O. Dowling. Star Bakery & Restaurant, W. R. Jamieson, Proprietor, Hastings.

State Savings Bank, C. Marshall, Cashier, General Banking, Nashville. Established 1905.

Stebbins, William M., (Carveth & Stebbins) Druggists, Hastings. 1879.

Stokoe, Fred O., Proprietor of Creamery, Middleville.

Stowell, P. A., Farmer, Dairyman, Breeder of Shropshire Sheep and Poland China Hogs, S. 17, T. Woodland, P. O. Woolland. 1857.

Streeter Bros., Summer Resort, S. 29, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middle-

ville.
Strickland, C. H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Quimby.
Stricklen, Chas. E., Farmer, S. 28, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland.
Strodtbeck, J. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1908.
Stutz, M. W., Farmer, S. 4, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville.
Sweitzer, H. V., Lumber and Implements, S. 12, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1861.
Swift, Dr., B. C., Physcian, Middleville. 1904.
Sullivan, Thos., Attorney at Law, Hastings. 1896.

Teller, Charles H., Farmer, S. 26, T. Prairieville, P. O. Cressey. 1902.

Ten Eyck, W., Farmer, S. 11, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. 1872.
Thomas, G. W., Blacksmith, S. 3, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Thomson, H. L., Farmer, S. 24, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue.
Thornapple Gas & Electric Co., Hastings.
Thorpe, W. L., Ex-Courty Clerk, Hastings. 1881.
Tobias, H. L., Farmer, S. 18, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.
Todd, M. B., Farmer, S. 14, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings. 1863.
Tompkins, G. S., Farmer, S. 21, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue.
Townsend, Geo., Farmer, S. 18, T. Castleton, P. O. Coats Grove.
Townsend, Jesse, Dealer in Fine Buggies, Road Wagons, Harness and Agricultural Implements, Hastings. Jesse Townsend was born May 15, 1848, on a farm (or in the woods) in the Township of Woodland, Barry County. At this time Barry County was a wilderness and Mr. Townsend is therefore familiar with pioneer life. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Townsend has lived in Hastings and has been engaged in the implement business. He is progressive, independent and energetic business man and has never been owned, backed or controlled by a Tractage of the language of the countrolled by a Tractage of the past tractage of the countrolled by a Tractage of the countrolled by a progressive of the past tractage of the countrolled by a progressive of the past tractage of the countrolled by a progressive of the past tractage of the countrolled by a progressive of the past tractage of the countrolled by the progressive of the past tractage of t and energetic business man and has never been owned, backed or controlled by any Trust; working on the principle that what was good for the Trusts of the county was not good for the great majority of the people and on this principle has built up a very substantial business. In the year 1902 Mr. Townsend bought a lot in the very business center of the city and built his store and ware room. This building is of brick, 40 by 88 feet, is two story high and with basement. In 1910 Mr. Townsend built a modern residence. This is built of Hanover red pressed brick. Mr. Townsend owns a 95 acre farm in Woodland Township, the same farm on which he was born and the same farm which his father, Jesse Townsend, Sr., took up from the government in the year 1837.

Insend Brothers, (E. B. and R. C. Townsend) Grain, Feed, Seeds, Flour, Salt, Lime, Sewer Pipe and Tile, etc., Nashville. Established 1903.

Insend, E. B., (Townsend Brothers) Nashville. 1870. Mr. Townsend and energetic business man and has never been owned, backed or

Townsend, E. B., (Townsend Brothers) Nashville. 1870. Mr. Townsend

has served as Village Assessor. Townsend, R. C., (Townsend Brothers) Nashville. 1876. Travis, Byron, Farmer, S. 29, T. Irving, P. O. Irving. 1847. Tuckerman, C. W., Farmer, S. 15, T. Assyria. P. O. Bellevue.
Tungate, Albert I., Proprietor Evergreen Farm, S. 1, T. Barry, P. O. Delton. 1858.

Vandenburg, I. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. 1869.
Van Hout, Jacob, Farmer, S. 21, T. Prairieville, P. O. Doster. 1887.
Van Houten, S. C., Proprietor The Peoples Store, Dealer in General Merchandise, Woodland. 1904.
Van Syckle, H. L., Farmer, S. 22, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Van Syckle, L. W, Farmer, S. 18, T. Assyria, P. O. Assyria.
Vantyne, F. F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Prairieville, P. O. Doster. 1885.
Verrill, J. K., Farmer, S. 4, T. Prairieville, P. O. Delton. 1884.

Wadd, John J., Farmer, S. 17, T. Thornapple, P. O. Middleville. Wagner, Fred, Farmer, S. 14, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. Wagner, John, Farmer, S. 9, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1860. Walker, W. J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1902. Walton, Enos, Farmer, S. 19, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Morgan. Walts, Hiram, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 22, T. Woodland, P. O. Woodland. 1859.

Ward, Dennis, Farmer, S. 12, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Nashville.
Warner, A., Dealer in Groceries and General Merchandise, S. 26, T.
Woodland, Warnerville, P. O. Woodland.
Warner, D. C., Farmer, S. 22, T. Baltimore, P. O. Quimby. 1853.
Waters, W. D., Farmer, S. 27, T. Prairieville, P. O. Doster. 1860.
Watters, D. C., Livery, Middleville.
Woiscott, Ches. A. Newscoperman, Hastings.

Weissert, Chas. A., Newspaperman, Hastings.
Weissert, Chas. G., Dealer in Hardware and Merchandise, Hastings.
Wellman, W. W., Farmer, S. 7, T. Hastings, P. O. Hastings.
Wertman, J. B. Farmer, S. 26, T. Hope, P. O. Cloverdale.
Weyerman, Jacob, Farmer, S. 2, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz.
Wheeler, Hermon, Livery, Woodland, 1857.

Whitmore, G. D., Justice of the Peace, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Middleville. 1877.
Wickham, John V., Farmer, S. 23, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. Mr. Wickham was born in Barry County in 1846.
Wickwire, Geo., Farmer, S. 17, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.
Wilber, F. E., Farmer, S. 6, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue.
Wilcox, Adelbert, Farmer, S. 5, T. Rutland, P. O. Irving. Mr. Wilcox was born in Barry in 1870.
Wilkinson, T. B. Farmer, S. 34, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Bellevue.

was born in Barry in 1870.

Wilkinson, T. B., Farmer, S. 34, T. Maple Grove P. O. Bellevue.

Williams, A. N., Farmer, S. 4, T. Baltimore, P. O. Hastings.

Williams, W. C., Farmer. S. 13, T. Castleton, P. O. Nashville. 1898.

Wills, Chas. F., Farmer, S. 26, T. Johnstown, P. O. Bedford.

Willison, Elmer, Farmer, S. 28, T. Assyria, P. O. Bellevue.

Willitts, John, Farmer, S. 31, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1872.

Wilson, F. D., Farmer, S. 27, T. Carlton, P. O. Hastings. 1907.

Wolfe, Isaac, Farmer, S. 28, T. Irving, P. O. Hastings.

Woodland, Exchange Bank, F. F. Hilbert, Proprietor, General Banking,

Woodland. Established 1886.

Woodland. Established 1886.
Woodland News, The, C. F. Grozinger, Publisher, Woodland. Established

Woodland Township, C. F. Grozinger, Supervisor, Wesley Meyers,
Township Clerk, Woodland.
Woodland Village, Guy A. Bovee, President, and Allen W. Fuller, Clerk,

Woodland. Woodruff, Chas. A., Farmer, S. 1, T. Rutland, P. O. Hastings. Mr.

Woodruff was born in Barry County in 1874. Woods, Wm. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Johnstown, P. O. Assyria. 1860.

Young, J. A., Farmer, S. 3, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Middleville. Yule, E. N., Farmer, S. 1, T. Irving, P. O. Freeport. 1857.

Zerbel, Henry A., Farmer, S. 10, T. Hope, P. O. Shultz. Zimmer, Frank, Farmer, S. 19, T. Yankee Springs, P. O. Wayland.

# Citizens Telephone Company

Incorporated 1896.

# Capital Stock \$5,000,000

W. J. Stuart, Treasurer. Chas. F. Rood. President. E. Fitzgerald, Vice Pres. E. B. Fisher, Secretary.

General Office, Foot of Louis Street

C. E. Tarte, General Manager.

# Grand Rapids, = - Michigan

W. A. Quinlan, - Citizens Phone 87 H. E. Hendrick, Citizens Phone 19 Office Phone 15

# The Middleville Real Estate and Loan Agency

Farms Sold or Exchanged. Village Real Estate Sold or Exchanged. Real Estate and Chattel Loans Negotiated.

# G. D. Whitmore

## General Insurance Agency

Justice of the Peace. Money loaned on real estate and chattel security.

Collections a specialty. Representative Battle Creek Building and Loan Association

Fire insurance; farm property; village property; life insurance—old line life, fraternal companies, sick and accident. Phone No. 102. Office in Keeler Building.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# Nelson & Co.

Successors to W. A. Quinlan & Company.

The Big Double Store.

Clothing Hats, Caps, Footwear, Dry Goods, Groceries, Ladies' Furuishings, Carpets and Rugs.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

# E. C. Edmonds. Edmonds Bros.

C. U. Edmonds.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

# Grain, Coal, Wool and Seeds

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe and Tile, Salt, Beans, Straw, Flour, Feed, Hay and Wood. Elevator and Warehouse on M. C. R. R.

## Star Bakery and Restaurant

W. R. Jamieson, Prop. Phone 381. The four great Standards in which we trust our business.

## Cleanliness, Quality, Service and Low Prices

Eat Hastings Potato Bread And you will never fail to get the Seven specialties in bread also - Salt Rising, Boston Brown, Rye, Graham, Cream, Vienna. A fine line of pastries, pies, cakes, rolls and cookies always ready.

Follow the Crowd

In our Restaurant you will always find good cooking. Every meal first-class and plenty of it. Eat here once and you will wish you could live the rest of your days at the Star Bakery and Restaurant.

Hastings, - - Michigan

# W. J. Hayward Broker

Buys and sells Bonds, Mortgages and other securities for investors.

# M. F. Jordan Attorney at Law

Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Mortgage Loans, Collections, Property rented, remittances on all collections made same day as collected.

Notary Public with seal in office. Citizens Phone No. 50.

> H. E. Mc CONNEL, Clerk and Notary.

# Middleville. - Michigan

Lewis C. Harris, - Pres. and Mgr. Mead J. Brown, Secretary and Treas. Lewis C. Harris, Manager Grand Rapids store

Geo. F. Miller, Manager Hastings store.

# A. M. Hall, Manager Belding store. M. J. Brown, Mgr. Greenville store. Miller & Harris

# Furniture Company

Retailers and Jobbers of Sample Furniture, Rugs, Carpets and Pianos.

FOUR STORES-Grand Rapids, Belding, Hastings, Greenville.

Main Office-87-89 South Division St. Grand Rapids Store.

Citizens Phone 6872.

No. 1 Main St., West. Branch, 251 Main St., West.

Incorporated 1871.

# Capital and Surplus \$125,000

4 Per cent interst on savings deposits

OFFICERS—Chas. Green, President; E. R. Morton, Vice President and Cashier; F. A. Allwardt, 2nd Vice President; N. E. Hubbard, 3d Vice President; N. Y. Green, Assistant

DIRECTORS-F. A. Allwardt, H. F. Bechman, S. B. Cole, L. A. Dudley, W. H. Eldred, Chas. C. Green, N. E. Hubbard, Frank J. Kellogg, M. Maas, Geo. W. Mechem, E. R Morton.

Courteous treatment to all. Accounts of corporations, firms and ndviduals received on favorable

No account too large, no account too small, to receive careful and per sonal attention.

ich. M. M. Manning. T, A. Aldrich. A. A. Aldrich.

# Aldrich Brothers Co.

Dealers in

General Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Buggies, Wagons Farm Machinery of all kinds.

Flanders 20 and E. M. F. 30 Automobiles, Furniture and Undertaking

DELTON, - MICHIGAN | MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

# LEE S. COBB The Barry County Surveyor.

Does a general business of Surveying. Maps made right-handed regularly. Parties wishing maps made left-handed must order the work specially.

Deputy County Surveyor 5 years. County Surveyor 16 years. City Phone 326-J from 6:30 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.

Residence, 623 S. Washington St.

# The City Bank National Bank

of Battle Creek, Mich.

Commenced Business Saturday, Nov. 21, 1903. Capital and Surplus, \$280,000. Additional Shareholders

\$200,000. LIABILITY Depositors Security \$480,000.

OFFICERS-Edward C. Hinman President; Frank Wolfe, Vice Presilent; Carroll L. Post, Vice President Howard B. Sherman, Vice President Frank G. Evans, Cashier; Wm. W Smith, Assistant Cashier; E. D. Al bertson, Assistant Cashier; David Miller, Auditor.

Miller, Auditor.

DIRECTORS—C. W. Post, Chairman Postum Cereal Co. Ltd.; Edw. C. Hinman, President American Pump Co.; H. B. Sherman, President H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co.; L. W. Robinson, Dry Goods Merchant; Carroll L. Post, Vice Chairman Postum Cereal Co. Ltd.; H. P. Stewart, Attorney, of Stewart & Sabin: Leopold Wersof Stewart & Sabin: Leopold Werstein, Vice President American Steam Pump Co.; G. L. Gilkey, Capitalist Kalamazoo; Frank Wolf, Vice Presi

dent; Frank G. Evans, Cashier. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent. Form the habit of doing your banking at the Central National Bank.

# E. F. Blake & Co. **Department Store**

The Quality Store. The Busy Store.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, HASTINGS, - MICHIGAN Mattings, Draperies, Etc., Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Shoes, Groceries.

# W. W. Couch

General Auctioneer

Stock and farm sales I will guarantee satisfaction and my price is rea-Many of my sales run ahead of the invoice by several hun-dred dollars. When you decide to have a sale, write to me or phone me at my expense. I am always pleased to give advice for farm sales. Dates may be made at the Hastings Banner office.

Citizens Phone 180-3R. Bell Phone 15 R. F. D. No. 9.

# The Armstrong Drug Company

Registered Pharmacists.

Middleville, Mich. J. W. Armstrong, Mgr.

Constantine, Mich. Ross Armstrong, Mgr.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Stationery, Books, School Supplies, Post Cards, Candy, Cigars, everything that is found in a first-class drug store.

# **Grand Rapids** Bookcase & Chair Co.

Life Time Furniture.

Makers of everything for the Dining Room, Living Room, Library and Den. Consolidation of Grand Rapids Bookcase Co. and Barber Bros. Chair Co.

Salesrooms-Blodgett Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

# The Loppenthien Company

Largest Department Store in Barry County. Wholesale and Retail.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Eggs Butter and Produce, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Crockery and Chinaware.

Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Ladies' Readyto-wear Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN HASTINGS, - MICHIGAN Hastings, - - Michigan

# ADVERTISING SECTION

# THE Hastings Journal

DENNIS & SNYDER, Publishers. Phone 70.

Book and Job Printing. The kind that gives satisfaction. Try a Journal Ad. It will bring you results.

HASTINGS, - MICHIGAN

# Jesse Townsend

Dealer in Fine Buggies, Road Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Robes, and Agricultural Implements.

Not in the Trust.

Citizens Phone No. 84.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# Thornapple Gas and Electric Co.

Hastings, Lake Supplying Odessea, Middleville and Nashville.

Main Office HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

C. E. Rowlader. R. G. Rowlander

# Kowlader Bros.

Hay and Live Stock

Offices at

HASTINGS, COATS' GROVE WOODBURY, LAKE ODESSA and WOODLAND, MICH.

Len W. Feighner. Walter H. Burd.

# Nashville Real Estate Exchange

Farm Lands, Vi lage and City Real Estate.

NASHVILLE, - MICH.

F. H. Barlow.

Luke Waters.

# F. H. Barlow & Co.

Wool, Grain, Hay

Straw, Seeds, Coal, Lime Cement, Stucco, Hides, Pelts, Etc.

# Charles H. Bauer

Attorney and Counselor at Law

All legal business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# Bessmer's Market

H. BESSMER, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats

Telephone 162.

# Hastings Art **Memorial Works**

IRONSIDE BROS., Proprietors. Manufacturers and Dealers in Granite, Marble and Stone Work of all kinds.

Office and shop on N. Michigan Ave. HASTINGS, MICH.

# Barry County Leading R. C. Fuller & Co. **Clothing Store**

Gent's Clothing

and Furnishings

Mrs. W. S. Godfrey, Prop. HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# International Seal and **Lock Company**

Manufacturers of

The Tyden Seal

No Sealing Iron Required.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

THE NASHVILLE NEWS

''A Good Paper in a Good Town.'' Established 1873.

LEN W. FEIGHNER, Publisher High Grade Commercial Printing.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN NASHVILLE, - MICH

J. S. Ironside.

# **IRONSIDE** SHOE CO.

Successors to O. W. Clarke & Co.

Fine Footwear

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# Shelp's Resort

A. J. SHELP, Proprietor.

Phone No. 87 2s. 1r., Plainwell Ex.

PINE LAKE, MICH.

# **HASTINGS National Bank**

Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$50,000

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN HICKORY CORNERS, MICH

Dealers in all kinds of

# Building Material

Phone 76.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# **FARMERS**

# State Bank

CAPITAL, \$37,000 **SURPLUS, \$5,500** 

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

# H. E. DOWNING

Dealer In Soft and Hardwood

# **JUMBER**

Shingles, Lath and Building Material of all kinds,

NASHVILLE, MICH.

# George J. Doster

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Lumber, Ties, Posts and Wood...

DOSTER, - MICHIGAN

Farmers and Merchants Bank

> Capital - \$25,000 Surplus - \$10,000

LAKE ODESSA, MICHIGAN

# Wm. Eliott

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Calls by telephone receive prompt attention.

Vice President

# Farmers and **Merchants Bank**

Capital and Surplus \$50,000

NASHVILLE, - MICH.

# **Delton Elevator** Company

FRANK DOSTER, Proprietor Dealers in and Shippers of

Flour, Feed, Grain and Grass Seed, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Wool.

DELTON, - MICHIGAN

# M. A. Dietrich Dray Line

Ice, Wood. Baled Hay and Straw, Dry Storage.

Citizen's Phones: Office 46; Res. 23. Office on Main Street by the bridge.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN

- President Vice President - Cashier

# Delton State Bank

Capital Stock - - \$20,000 Surplus and Profits \$5,000

DELTON, - MICHIGAN

# **Consolidated Press** and Tool Co.

Manufacturers of The "Consolidated" Power

Chicago Office, 125 N. Canal Street. Detroit Office, 327 Ford Bldg.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

Philip T. Colgrove Wm. W. Potter.

# Colgrove & Potter

Attorneys at Law

Hastings, Michigan

**CITY Billiard Parlors** 

JACOB REHOR, Proprietor.

All kinds of Cigars and Tobaccos

# F. A. Brown

Established 1907.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work, Eave Troughing, Roofing Furnaces, Chimney Tops, Repairing

Phone 126.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN NASHVILLE, - MICH.

E. B, Townsend. R. C. Townsend

# Townsend Bros.

Elevator and Mill Feed

Grain and Seeds, Beans, Salt, Flour, Ground Feed, Coal, Lime, Sewer Pipe and Tile.

NASHVILLE, - MICH. HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# R. T. French

Proprietor of

Middleville Roller Mills

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

# Chase & Wilcox

**Florists** Established 1910.

Phone 411. HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

# Stephen C. Doster

**General Merchandise** 

DOSTER, - MICHIGAN

# Fred Eckardt

Holstein Cattle

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN WOODLAND, - MICH

# 0. D. Freeman

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

G. F. Chidester

# Cother

"The Best for the Money."

# ADVERTISING SECTION

# WOODLAND Exchange Bank

F. F. HILBERT, Proprietor. Established 1886.

Capital, \$25,000

WOODLAND, - MICH.

A. Warner

Dealer in

General Merchandise Warnerville, Michigan.

P. O. Woodland, Mich.

THE **Woodland News** 

> C. F. GROZINGER, Publisher.

WOODLAND, - MICH.

S. C. Van Houten General Merchandise

Both Phones 14.

G. W. Thomas Blacksmith

SHULTZ, - MICH'GAN

Thos. Sullivan

Attorney at Law.

HASTINGS, - MICH. HASTINGS, - MICH. HASTINGS, - MICH.

Dealers in Farm Machinery of all kinds. Buggies, Automobiles, Gasoline Engines, Etc.

H. V. Sweitzer

Lumber and Slate Roofing

WOODLAND, - MICH.

J. I. Baker, J. C. Furniss, C. Marshall, Vice President

STATE SAVINGS BANK

NASHVILLE, - MICHIGAN

P. A. Sheldon

Abstracts, Real Estate and Loan Office.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Money loaned at low rate of interest on good real estate security.

HASTINGS, -

St. James Hotel

GEORGE MEYERS, Proprietor. Rates \$2.00 per day.

Pool Room and Restaurant in Connection. Citizens Phone No. 5.

WOODLAND, - MICH. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

THE Old National Bank

Of Battle Creek, Mich.

General Banking

Established 1851.

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Lee H. Pryor

Attorney at Law

New Stebbins Block.

Sweitzer & Miller J. T. Pierson & Son

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Fine Groceries and General Merchandise.

Phone 9. 103-107 State St.

THE

Middleville Sun

Established 1870 CHAS. P. SMITH, Publisher. Citizens Phone No. 11.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH

Wesley Meyers

Notary Public and Township Clerk

WOODLAND, - MICH

E. J. McNAUGHTON

Hardware, Implements, Carriages

Morris Pilgrim Livery and Feed

Citizens Phone 426. HASTINGS, - MICH

**Arnold Lammers** 

Miller

DELTON, - MICHIGAN NASHVILLE, - MICH.

H. Niess

Horseshoer

I. D. Murdock. E. A. Burton

.D. MURDOCK & CO.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Coal, Coke, Paints and Oils.

C. S. McIntyre, M. D.

Office Hours-7:00 to 9:00 a. m., 1:00 to 3:00 and 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Lentz Table Co.

Manufacturers of

Extension **Tables** 

NASHVILLE, - MICH. HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

Frank Lee

Staple and Fancy Groceries and Shoes.

Dr. C. P. Lathrop

HASTINGS, MICH.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Arthur E. Kidder

Citizens Phone 79.

Dealer in

**General Merchandise** 

WOODLAND, MICH.

C. M. Hinckley

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

WOODBURY, - MICH. HASTINGS, - MICH. DELTON, - MICHIGAN MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. HASTINGS, - MICH.

Attorney at Law

Citizens Phones—Office 15; Residence 19.

WOODLAND, - MICH. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. HASTINGS,

**Hastings Wool Boot Company** 

Wholesale Manufacturers

Hastings Table Co.

High Grade

Extenison **Tables** 

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH. HASTINGS, - MICH.

The Hastings Herald

C. F. FIELD, Publisher.

HASTINGS, - MICHIGAN

**Hastings Cabinet** Company

> "HASTINGS" A shorter day's work.

HASTINGS, MICHIGAN

**HASTINGS** City Bank

Capital \$75,000 Surplus \$25,000

HASTINGS, - MICHIGAN

The Hastings Banner

COOK BROS., Proprietors.

Circulation equal to all other Barry County papers combined. Established in 1856.

Hartley E. Hendrick Goodyear Bros. Hardware

> Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, Plumbing and Heating

MICH.

C. L. Glasgow

Hardware **Implements** Buggies

NASHVILLE, - MICH.

Von W. Furniss

Wall Paper, Books, Drugs and Jewelry

**Pharmacist** 

NASHVILLE, - MICH.

Albert H. Carveth. Wm. M. Stebbins.

Carveth & Stebbins

THE DRUGGISTS

HASTINGS, - MICH.

Bishop & Crook

Real Estate and Insurance

Hastings City Bank Bullding.

Dealers in

Farm Implements, Paints, Oils and Varnishes

CLOVERDALE, - MICH.

Win. V. Jacobs, Martin P. Huyck, - Sec. and Treas.

The Jennings Land Co.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan.)

1327 Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

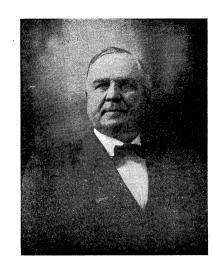
304 Ward Building.

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

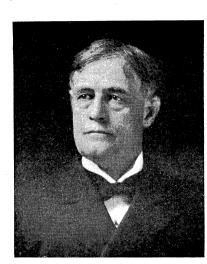




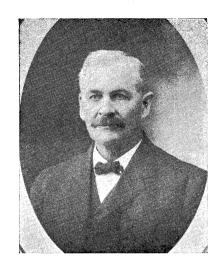
HENRY C. GLASNER, Representative in State Legislature 1911-1912 and 1913-1914.



CHAS. H. BAUER, Attorney at Law, HASTINGS, MICH.



CLEMENT SMITH,
Circuit Judge,
HASTINGS, MICH.



CHAS. M. MACK, Judge of Probate, HASTINGS, MICH.



P. T. COLGROVE, Attorney at Law, HASTINGS, MICH.



MONROE A. DIETRICH, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



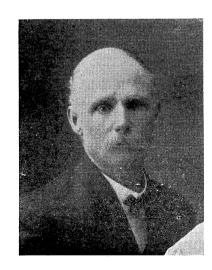
BARRY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, HASTINGS, MICH.



LEANDER REAMS, Treasurer of Barry County, 1911-1914.



C. A. CUTLER, HASTINGS, MICH.



JOSEPH H. BOWSER, BEDFORD, MICH.



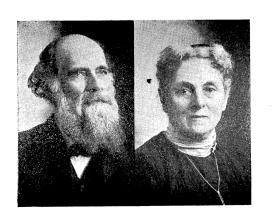
ARTHUR E. KIDDER, NASHVILLE, MICH.



WM. ELLIOTT, HICKORY CORNERS, MICH.



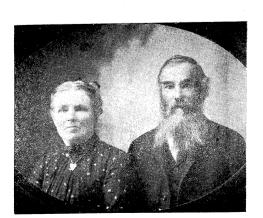
G. F. CHIDESTER, HASTINGS, MICH.



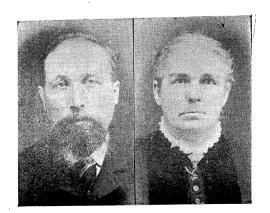
MR. AND MRS. C. A. NEWLAND, SHULTZ, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. WESLEY MEYERS, WOODLAND, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. F. E. JOHNSON, HASTINGS, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. JACOB FUNK.

ana de sei 🔸

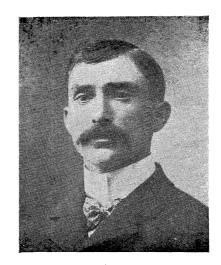




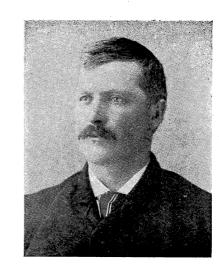
A. M. NEVINS, DOSTER, MICH.



GEORGE W. STAFFORD, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



ERNEST FARR, DOSTER, MICH.



ORVILLE C. BARNUM, HASTINGS, MICH.



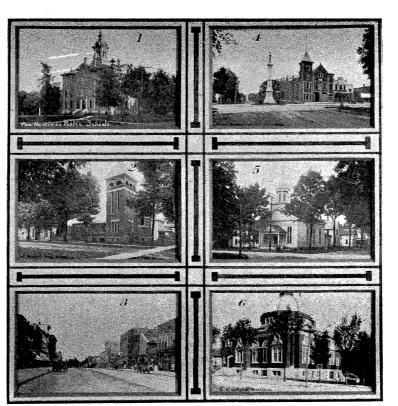
D. A. GREEN, NASHVILLE, MICH.



E. TYDEN, hastings, mich.



CHAS. D. MOHLER, M. D., HASTINGS, MICH.



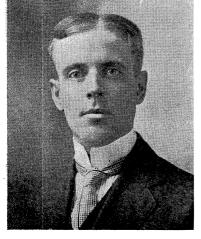
1.—Public School. 2.—Episcopal Church. 3.—State Street. 4.—Soldier's Monument and City Hall. 5.—Presbyterian Church. 6.—M. E.



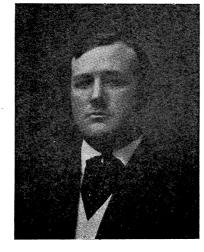
FRANK LEE, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



WILLIAM W. POTTER, HASTINGS, MICH.



GUY E. CROOK.



BIRGE CARLTON SWIFT, M. D., MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF R. S. CLARK, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



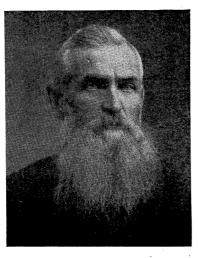
CHAUNCEY R. BISHOP.



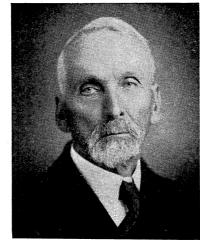
ELBERT V. SMITH, NASHVILI.E, MICH.



J. L. COLE, HASTINGS, MICH.



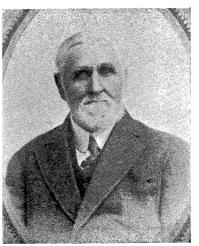
LEE S. COBB,



S. H. DOWNS, NASHVILLE, MICH.



REV. DAVID BERGE POPE, HICKORY CORNERS, MICH.



CHAS. HYDE, NASHVILLE, MICH.



JESSE TOWNSEND, HASTINGS, MICH.





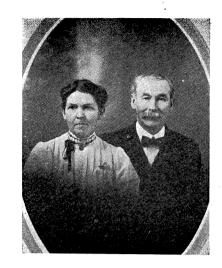
MR. AND MRS. W. N. DE VINE, MORGAN, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. FRANK SMITH, WOODLAND, MICH.



MRS. CAROLINE STAFFORD, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. BELSON HASTINGS, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. WALLACE NORTON.



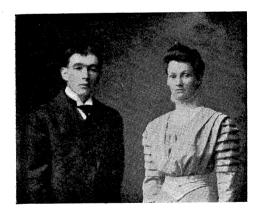
MRS. MAUD GLASNER AND DAUGHTERS LILLIAN AND HELEN.



1.—Main Street. 2.—River Scene at Nashville. 3.—High School. 4.—Mich. Central Depot, Nashville, Michigan.



FAMILY GROUP,
Photo from Simon Hefflebower,
HASTINGS, MICH.



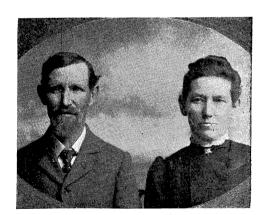
MR. AND MRS. WM. B. BELSON, HASTINGS, MICH.



MR. E C. KNOX AND MRS. C. M. KNOX,
MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



FRANK WILBER AND ALICE WILBER.



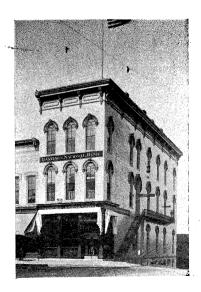
MR. AND MRS. L. A. HYDE, ASSYRIA, MICH.



THE ARMSRONG DRUG CO., MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



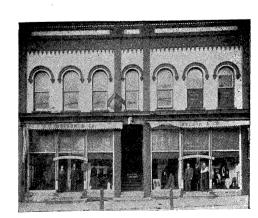
OFFICE OF M. F. JORDAN AND W. J. HAYWARD, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



HASTINGS NATIONAL BANK, HASTINGS, MICH.

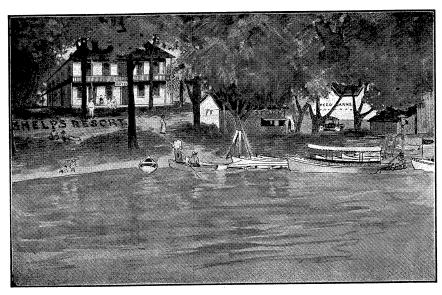


RESIDENCE AND BARN OF WM. HOFFMAN. QUINBY, MICH.

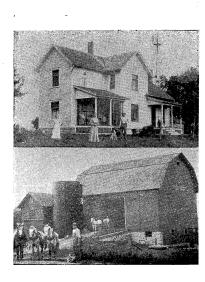


NELSON & CO., The Big Double Store, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

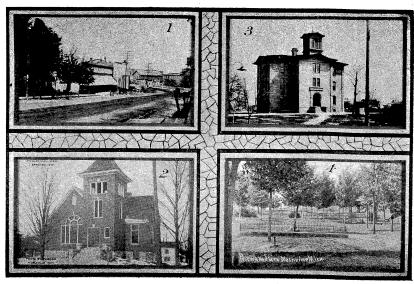




SHELP'S RESORT, PINE LAKE, A. J. Shelp Proprietor.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF \*
C. W. TUCKERMAN,
BELLEVUE, MICH.



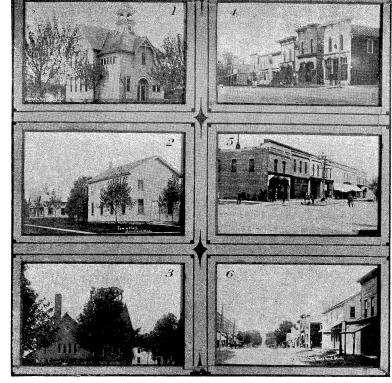
1.—Street Scene, Middleville. 2.—Congregational Church, Middleville. 3.—Public School, Middleville. 4.—Putnam Park, Nashville, Michigan.



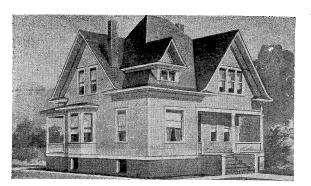
RESIDENCE OF P. T. COLGROVE, HASTINGS, MICH.

RESIDENCE OF A. A. ANDERSON,

HASTINGS, MICH.



1.—Public School. 2.—Town Hall. 3.—M. E Church. 4, 5 and 6—Views of Main Street, Woodland, Michigan.



RESIDENCE OF WM. B. BELSON, HASTINGS, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF AUSTIN BARNUM, HASTINGS, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF DR. G. W. LOWRY, HASTINGS, MICH.



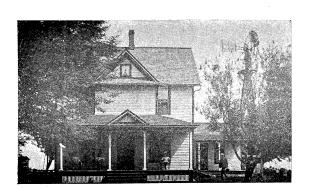
"OAK HILL",
Residence of Jesse Townsend,
HASTINGS, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF 1. D. BROOKS, CLOVERDALE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF PERRY A. STOWELL, WOODLAND, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. COLLINS, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF FRED WAGNER, WOODLAND, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF W. STANTON,



RESIDENCE OF W. W. WELLMAN, HASTINGS, MICH.





UNION BLOCK, HASTINGS, MICH.



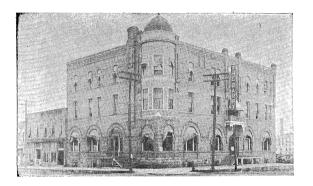
CITY BANK AND MASONIC TEMPLE, HASTINGS, MICH.



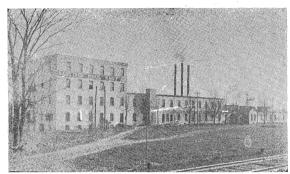
HASTINGS TABLE CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



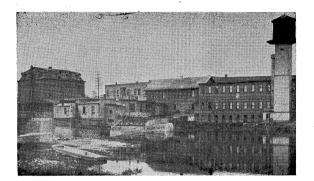
GOODYEAR BROS. BUILDING, HASTINGS, MICH.



THE BARRY HOTEL, HASTINGS, MICH.



HASTINGS WOOL BOOT CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



THORNAPPLE KNITTING MILLS AND MIDDLE-VILLE ROLLER MILLS, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



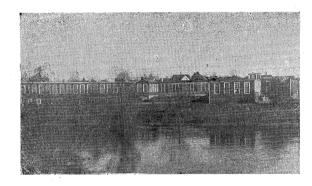
HASTING NATIONAL BANK AND J. T. PIERSON AND SON, DEPARTMENT STORE, HASTINGS, MICH.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



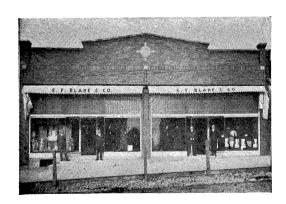
HASTINGS CABINET CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



CONSOLIDATED PRESS & TOOL CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



HASTINGS MOTOR SHAFT CO., HASTINGS, MICH.



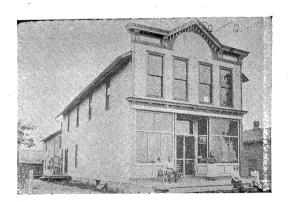
E. F. BLAKE & CO., MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



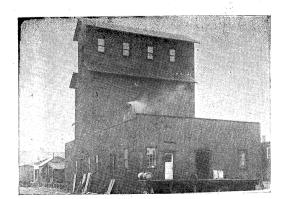
INTERIOR VIEW OF STORE OF MRS. W. S. GODFREY, HASTINGS, MICH.



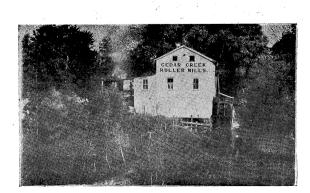
INTERIOR VIEW OF CARVETH & STEBBINS' DRUG STORE, HASTINGS, MICH.



STORE OF S. C. DOSTER, DOSTER, MICH.



F. H. BARLOW & CO., Elevators and Office, HASTINGS, MICH.



CEDAR CREEK ROLLER MILLS, Photo from Arnold Lammers.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. BODENDORF, HOPE TOWNSHIP.

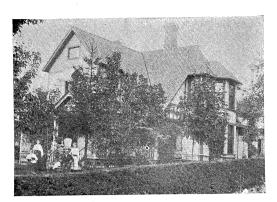


STORE OF A. WARNER, Warnerville, P. O. WOODLAND, MICH.

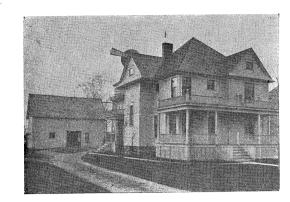




RESIDENCE OF GEO. WICKWIRE, JOHNSTON, MICH.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF F. K. NAUSEL,
PRAIRIEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF H. E. HENDRICK, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF WM. HAVENS, RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF G. H. HAYMAN, NASHVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DECKER, ASSYRIA, MICH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF BION H. BENHAM, HASTINGS, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF C. A. HOUGH, NASHVILLE, MICH.



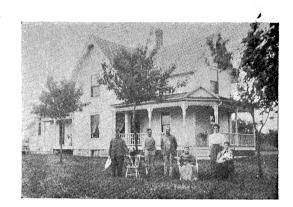
KESIDENCE OF WESLEY MEYERS, WOODLAND, MICH.



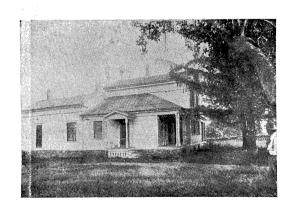
RESIDENCE OF LEWIS HINE, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



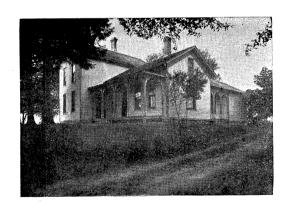
RESIDENCE OF C. P. LARABEE.



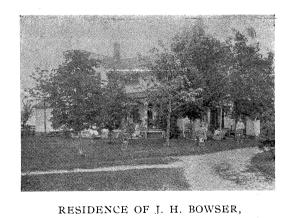
RESIDENCE WM. H. FREEMAN, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF GRANT ADAMS.



RESIDENCE OF C F. BLIVIN.



BEDFORD, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. HOFFMAN.



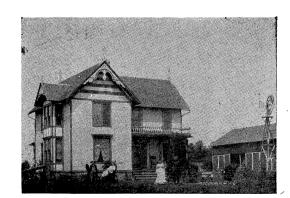
RESIDENCE OF W. STANTON,



RESIDENCE OF WM. GATES.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. CARPENTER, HOPE TOWNSHIP.

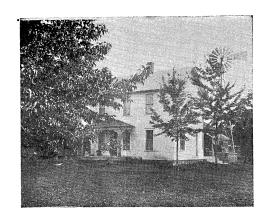


RESIDENCE OF H. M. BABCOCK, HASTINGS, MICH.





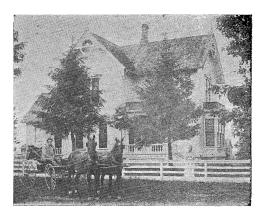
RESIDENCE OF G. W. GARRISON.



RESIDENCE OF J. H GROTH, DOWLING, MICH.



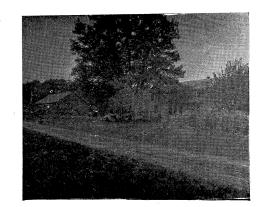
RESIDENCE OF H. J. CHAPMAN, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF WM. McCANN, irving, mich.



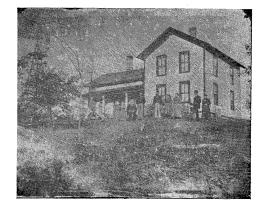
RESIDENCE OF GEO. EDDY, DELTON, MICH.



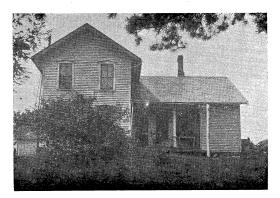
SCENE ON FARM OF WALTER ICKES, QUINBY, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF S. S. CULVER, BEDFORD, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF H. MILLER, FREEPORT, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF ELI D. HALL,



RESIDENCE OF HENRY A. ZERBEL, SHULTZ, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF BERNARD DE GOLIA, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF MASON G. CLINE, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



FARM HOME OF H. J. FLOWER, MILO, MICH.



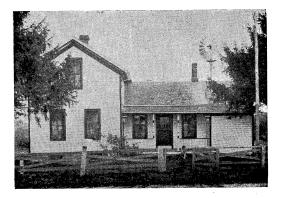
RESIDENCE OF M. SMITH, ASSYRIA, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF M. O. CLEVELAND, assyria, mich.



RESIDENCE OF H L. THOMPSON, ASSYRIA, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF C. H. STRICKLAND, DOWLING, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF D. CAMPBELL, CLOVERDALE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED BISHOP, HOPE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF ERNEST FARR, DOSTER, MICH.

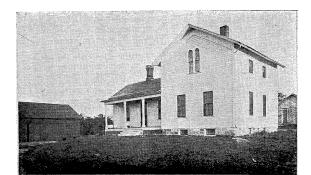




RESIDENCE OF W. H. EATON, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. J. DOSTER, DOSTER, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD McGLYNN, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



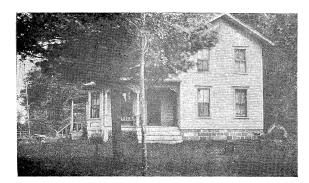
RESIDENCE OF A. N. WILLIAMS, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



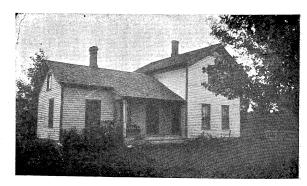
RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. ROBINSON, NASHVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF KELLER STEM, HASTINGS, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF H. L. VAN SYCKLE.



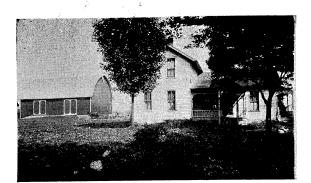
RESIDENCE OF J. L. CAMPBELL.



RESIDENCE OF DENNIS WARD, NASHVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF DELBERT REYNOLDS, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF DELBERT GROAT.



RESIDENCE OF WALLACE EATON, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



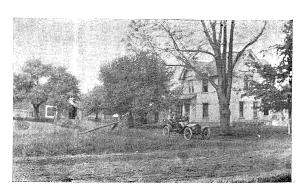
RESIDENCE OF A. D. GIBSON, NASHVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF WM. CHAMBERLIN, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF L. W. VAN SYCKLE,
ASSYRIA, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF O. CHAFFEE, NASHVILLE, MICH.



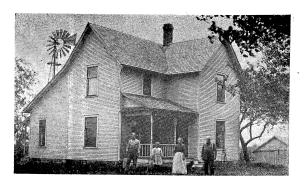
RESIDENCE OF D. C. WARNER, BALTIMORE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF G. W. THOMAS, SHULTZ, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF E. CRANDALL, JOHNSTON, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY ALTHOUSE, HASTINGS, MICH.





RESIDENCE OF JESSE RISBRIDGER, JOHNSTON TOWNSHIP.



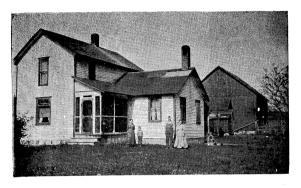
RESIDENCE OF PETER MOSHER, CLOVERDALE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN McQUARRIE, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



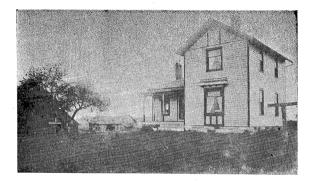
RESIDENCE OF SILAS GASKILL, BEDFORD, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF WM. OGDEN, ASSYRIA, MICH.



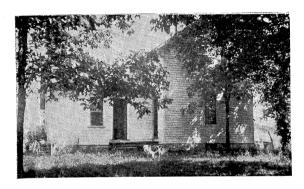
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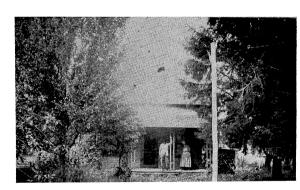
RESIDENCE OF H. ARMOUR.



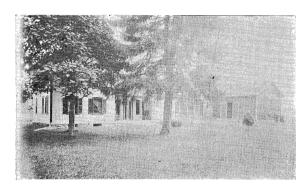
RESIDENCE OF J. H. SMITH, NASHVILLE, MICH.



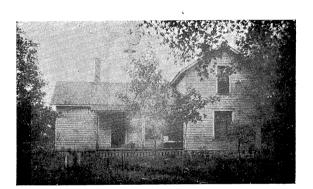
RESIDENCE OF J. WERTMAN.



RESIDENCE OF P. HAGER.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. JONES.



RESIDENCE OF E. SLOCUM.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB WEYERMAN, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



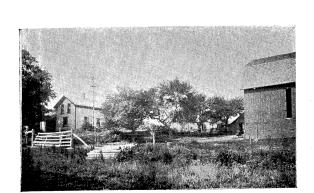
RESIDENCE OF E. J. McNAUGHTON, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



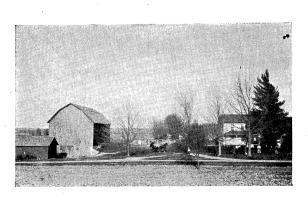
FARM RESIDENCE OF FRED J. LAWRENCE, CARLTON TOWNSHIP.



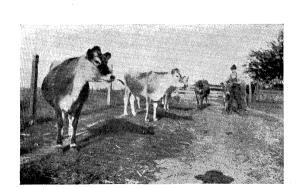
FARM HOME A. G. HATHAWAY, IRVING, MICH.



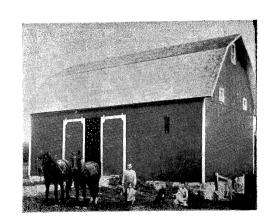
RESIDENCE OF FRANK HART, HOPE TOWNSHIP.



FARM HOME OF C. A. NEWLAND, SHULTZ, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF J. W. BAINES, cressey, mich.

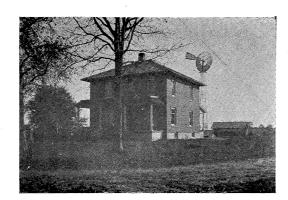


BARN OF GEORGE ENZ, LAKE ODESSA, MICH.

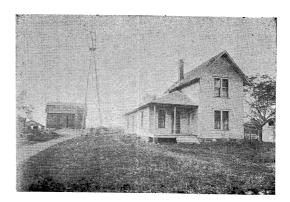




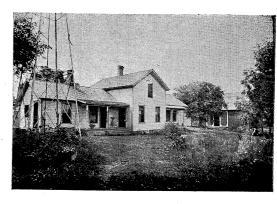
RESIDENCE OF C. H. PALMATIER, DELTON, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. DUNNING, DELTON, MICH.



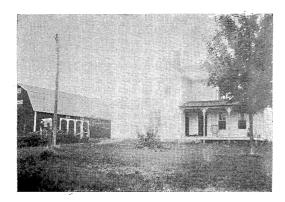
RESIDENCE OF EVERT SHEPHERD, ASSYRIA, MICH.



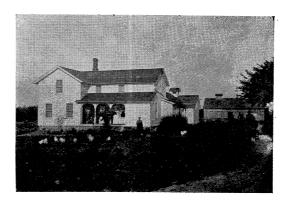
RESIDENCE OF ED. PENNELS, CLOVERDALE, MICH.



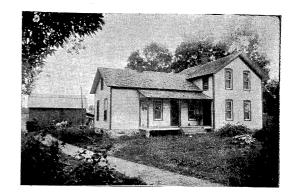
RESIDENCE OF N. F. CLEMENCE, HASTINGS, MICH.



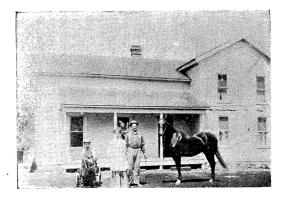
RESIDENCE OF WALTER BEACH.



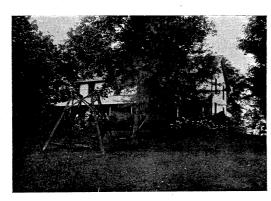
RESIDENCE OF ENOS WALTON, MORGAN, MICH.



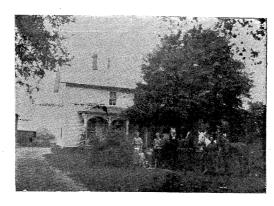
RESIDENCE OF S. DUNKLEY, DELTON, MICH.



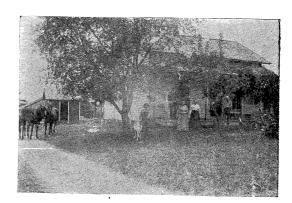
RESIDENCE OF CHAS. E. DAVIS, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF H. BRININSTOOL, BEDFORD, MICH.



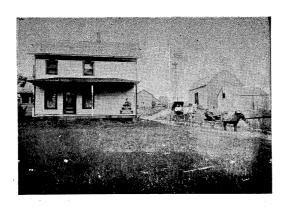
RESIDENCE OF M. S. KNOLL, NASHVILLE, MICH:



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD HULL, cloverdale, mich.



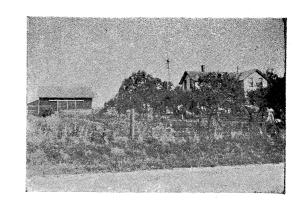
RESIDENCE OF O. L. SPENCER, CARLTON TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES MURPHY, SHULTZ, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF CHAS. KENYON, SHULTZ, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF E. D. MYRES.
NASHVILLE, MICH.

# ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

# United States Land Surveys

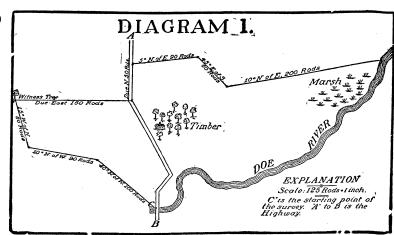
# METES AND BOUNDS

P to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

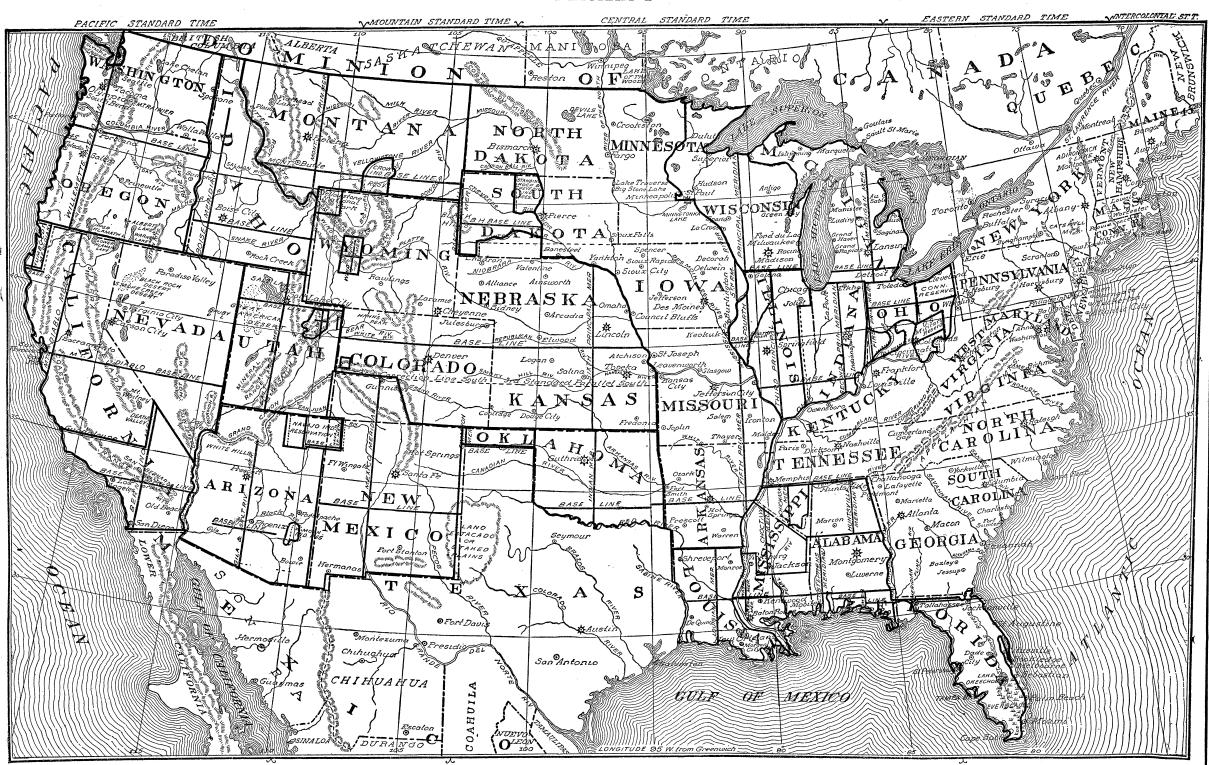
As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given:

"Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



# MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



HE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:—. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States,

and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, comme cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian

IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division north of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships."

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked  $\bigstar$  on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

# TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by. (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by maccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Towaship lines.

# SECTIONS OF LAND.

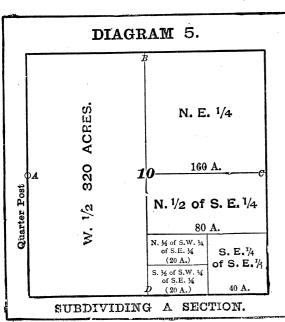
IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a

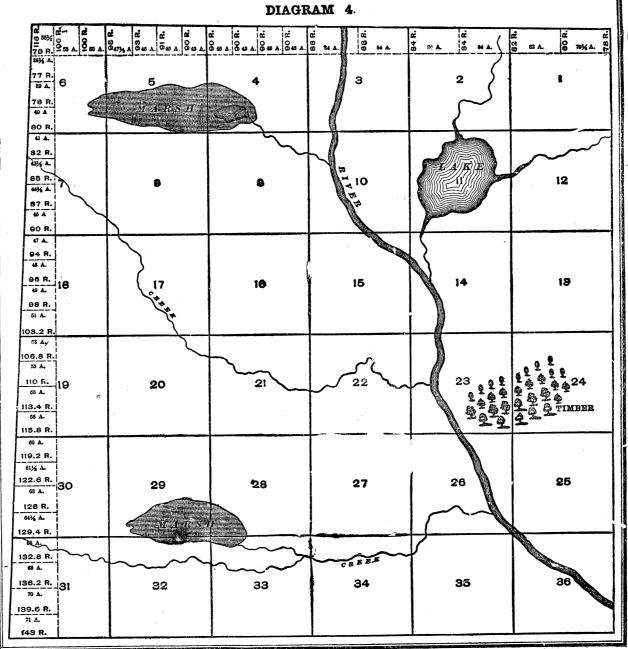
section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained else-

where) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recog-

them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the After establishing Township corners, Section points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5.





nizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less. The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within

> Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the disance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 3 ANGES WEST OF STH P M.

# FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries.

Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which as perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full— 640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it Hects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Forti Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be

seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. 4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lin become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

| DIAGRAM 6.                    |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 42 R.<br>LOT 4.               | LOT 3.                               | LOT 2.   | LOT 1.                                   |  |  |  |
| 23.5 AC.                      | ਲਂ 45<br>ੈ ACRES.                    | ਖ਼<br>ਬੇ 42.5<br>ਲੈ ACRES.                       | <sup>2</sup> 40.5<br><sup>2</sup> ACRES. |  |  |  |
| 53 R.                         | :                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 AC.                        | 40 ¤<br>ACRES. <sup>©</sup><br>80 R. | 80 ACRES. 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 |  |  |  |  |
| LOT 6.                        | - 00 23,                             | 160 Rods.  |  |  |  |  |
| #32 AC.<br>64 R.<br>LOT 7.    | 80 ACRES.                            | 160 ACRES.                                       |  |  |  |  |
| 74 R.                         | 80 Rods.                             | 160  | Rods.                                    |  |  |  |
| PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION. |                                      |  |  |  |  |  |

# DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM

# CIVIL GOVERNMENT

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

#### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a nativeborn citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over

his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining

to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the

building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on com-

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, it \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500

superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first controller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and depart-

ments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail

of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following di-

and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each. The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name imples, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a

secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; aristical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or procedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

## INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was crefor the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

## JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

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The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress."

Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

# STATE GOVERNMENT

HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

## GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specificially entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfaremay demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon ail laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority. to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President pro tempore is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the State the Secretary of State is ex officio member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

### STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is ex-officio a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

## STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

Insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The pan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kent, showing what is received

States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

# STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he his authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

### STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp

and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

## PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

## COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similiar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

### COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

#### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

#### STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

### legislature or **G**eneral assembly.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

# SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President pro tem. is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

## JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, mandamus, habeas corpus and cases relating to the revenue but there is no trial by jury in this court.

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Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

# **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

O far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

# AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The *general* plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the

## COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for reelection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund or the always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be

## COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

#### CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

#### SHERIFF

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process; orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

# COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by

the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are equired to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

## COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpœnas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

#### PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

#### COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

#### COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpœna witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

## OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

## COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

# TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

HE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

tions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officion members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

form the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

# SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

HE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

## CITIES AND VILLAGES

N all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is pendent of, the township in which they are located, both as to they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs indecities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

# Banking and Business Methods.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

N business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous erally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of pusiness and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business in the most making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented. when presented.

### OPENING AN ACCOUNT

HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identfy and vouch for the applicant as being honis known to identfy and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one along with when he dead of the contract of the cont to them as to every one else with whom he deals

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

#### DEPOSITS.

EPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book;" and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, t EPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket"

rails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligible to the converging it he must stand the less. Such asset years 72 details to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very racely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

## DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business map and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

# COLLECTIONS.

N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon recipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with

### STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

FEW words concerning statements and balances will not A be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and recified.

### NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not prob-able that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and withable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisities are

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

A CCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it falls in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

The is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been pagetized and passed into the heads of an innopaper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, and for value. will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Subject to any defense or set on which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is prima facie evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is not be and affection is not love and affection in the love and affection is not always made at the promisor are not love and affection is not always made at the promisor are not always made at the promisor and affection is a pro moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

ficient refusal.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

\$600 Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.

To Henry Holt & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

#### CHECKS.

CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately but they may be

funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentment, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

#### DRAFTS.

DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable.

its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued. The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form: lowing being a general form:

to the order of to my account.
To Geo. Sims, New York, N. Y.

## ENDORSEMENTS.

HE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case. them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon. ment thereon.

ment thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negatiable instrument hearing a "blank endorsement" has

places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a 'general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders,

"general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it. or tice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable

able.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized whereby he affirms in a formal person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

### **GUARANTY.**

"GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. Ac-cording to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, by the transferee as it it had been given to fill by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liabilities is payable of the strong of the s antor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt: and, in some States, the cred-

or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him rea-sonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give sonable opportunity to make himself sate. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed. is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

## ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

A N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

# IDENTIFICATION.

HE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

#### RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though ad-A receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning. termine the meaning.

## INFANTS AND MINORS.

HE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessaries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new

### AGENCY.

HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds af agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself cause the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

# ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

N general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about 36,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of

inated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal, object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense

In 1863, the National Bank System was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent, tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bands, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be while there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more then ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

## CLEARING HOUSE.

→HE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world.

The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the

continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so reveived to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, bookkeeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic. strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank. This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain thes are laid for all errors tardiness etc.

fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

# CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

# ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

#### B. C. 975 Death of Solomon. Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Linodom of Israel established under B. C. 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnez-B. C. 480 Battle of Salamis—victory of Themisto-B. C. 409 Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians. 407 The Volscians defeat the Romans. Rhodes founded. 406 Battle of Arginuse. Condemnation of the ten generals. Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years. 405 The siege of Veii, Rome. Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse. 404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War. Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens. Spartan supremacy. Death of Alcibiades. 403 Thrasybulus restores democratic government at Athens. 404 Bith of Phocion (died 317). 401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who Ancient History 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. Second captivity. 597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah. 596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria continues a subject of Persia for three centuries. 594 Code of Solon at Athens published. 590 The seven wise men of Greece flourish, Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias. War between Media and Lydia. 588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years. Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. 587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia. Golden image set up. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace. Prophecies of Obadiah. 586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. End of the Kinedom of Judah. 409 Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthcles. Xerxes destroys Athens. First invasion of Sicily by Carthage. Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Biblical account of the creation. Sargon I. King of Babylon. \*The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty. Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." Tyre and Sidon founded. The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians. The deluge. Judah. The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam. Syria recovers independence. 971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem. 957 Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King Himera. Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406). 450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens. Occupation of Athens by Mardonius. Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale and retreat from Greece. Siege of Sestos. Beginning of the supremacy of Athens. The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes. of Israel. The decline of Thebes, Egypt. Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria. Rhodians found navigation laws. Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah. Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated. Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod. of Israel. The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes. The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes. 475—478 Heiro I—at Syracuse. 474 Esther and Mordecai. 471 Banishment of Themistocles. 471 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403). First Pubillian Laws. Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome. 470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon. Antium (Rome) taken. Suicide of Appius Claudius. 469 Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens. 468 Birth of Socrates. Destruction of Mycene by the Argives. Diogenes of Appolonio flourishes. 466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia. Siege of Naxos. Battles at the Eurymedon. Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon. Medes or Armenians. The deluge. The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. Rise of Assyria. Thebess, Egypt, founded. Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C. The Hia dynasty in China founded. Cuneiform writing probably in use. Nineveh built. First Persian dynasty founded. Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty. Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod. Elijah translated to heaven. Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites. Death of Ahab, King of Israel. Miracles of Elisha the Prophet. Samaria besicged by the Syrians. Lacedemon settled. Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta. Assur-natsir-pal King or Assyria. The Assyrians again invade Babylonia. Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian. Sardanapalus I. of Assyria. The Assyrians conquer Phenicia. Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser. Hazael attacks Israel. Lycurgus flourishes. Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece. Assyria conquers Tarsus. Babylon becomes subject to Assyria. The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea. Eolian colonies established. Ionian colonies established. 401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins. buchadnezzar. End of the Kingdom of Judah. Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens 401—384 Ctesias flourished. 400 Malachi. forty years. Treaty between Media and Lydia. Death of Socrates. Treaty between Media and Lydia. Copper money coined at Rome. Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre. Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome. Civil war in Egypt. Amasis reigns in Egypt. Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas. First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia. The Roman dictator Camillos captures Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty. Pyramids built north of Memphis. The Obelisk of On erected. Reign of Urich of Chaldea. Uranus arrives in Greece. Sicyon, Greece founded. Birth of Abraham. Call of Abraham. Abraham arrives in Syria. Isaac born. Death of Abraham. Kingdom of Argus founded. Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria. 895 Greecian coalition against Sparta; Lysander slain. 394 Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the inhabitants. Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Cridos. The Corinthian War begins. The second battle of Coronea. 393 The Long Walls of Athens restored by Xerxes I. assassinated. Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia. Revolt of Thasos. Revolt of the Helots at Sparta. Third Messenian War. Sparta defeats Messenia. Forum revolts against Persia. Nabonidos King of Babylon. Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens. Confucius and Zoroaster. on the sea. Eclian colonies established. 794 Ionian colonies established. 776 Commencement of the Olympiads. First authentic date in Greek history. 760 The Etruscans in Campania. 753 Rome founded by Romulus. 752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons. 750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women. Ethiopia independent. 747 Babylon independent of Ninevel. League between Romans and Sabines. 745 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire. Assyria invades Palestine. 748 Messenian wars. Sparta victorious. 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. Conticus and Zorosser. Esop's fables. Anacreon begins to be known. Persian Empire founded by Cyrus. Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467). Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus Corion. Veii stormed by Hamillus. Camillus impeached and exiled. Battle of Allia. The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt. Siege of the Capitol. Victory of Dionysius at Helorus. Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt. Sparta defeats Messenia. 460 Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357). The Athenian in Egypt. 459 Gorgias flourished. Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem. Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378). Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome. Defeats the Equi. 457 Battle of Tanagra. 456 The Long Walls of Athens completed. 451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome. syria. Birth of Jacob and Esau. Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet. Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus. Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. Fall of Lydian Empire. Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia. -510 Era of Pythagoras. (circa) Marseilles founded by Pheni-Slege of the Capitol. 89 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus. Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt. 87 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia. Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia. End of the Corinthian War. Capitoline games established in Rome. 885 Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras. 884 Birth of Aristotle. Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty. 883 Battle of Lecheum. The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379. 882 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phedibas. Birth of Demosthenes (died 322). 880 Death of Aristophanes. Height of Spartan power. 879 Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas. 876 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians. Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian. 876 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians. Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian. 877 Peace between Athens and Sparta. 878 The Athenians allied with Thebes. 879 Peace between Athens and Sparta. 870 Jason of Phere assassinated. Alexander of Phere in Thessaly. 870 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek to Persia. Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years. Licinian laws passed at Rome. 870 Joshua slain by the High Priest. Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264). 871 Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome. First Plebeian consul elected. 872 Great Plague at Rome. Legend of M. Curtius. 873 Jest Rome. First Plebeian consul elected. 874 Great Plague at Rome. Seathed Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicans. 875 Battle of Mantinea (circa). 876 Victory and death of Epaminondas. 877 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim. 878 Kingdom of Pontus founded. 879 Segond Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi. 870 Birth of Alexander the Great. 871 Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned. 873 Dione expels Dionysius from Syracuse. 874 Caius Marcius Ratilus first Plebeian Dictator at Rome. 875 Fed of the Social War in Greece. 875 Ind of Alexander the Great. Hykos in Egypt. Joseph sold into Egypt. Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a 1710 Arcadians emigrate to leary and some colony. 1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt. 1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia. 1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627. 1571 Moses born. cians. Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall. Orus conquers Babylon. Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain. Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews. Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua. Cyrus also subdues Phenicia. Rebuilding of the Temple commenced. Thespis first exhibits tragedy. Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter. Moses born. Male infants in Egypt destroyed. at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of Athens founded. Kingdom of Sparta formed. Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt. Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty. The Kossean conquest of Babylon. Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dylaws instituted. 449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Sala-741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem. 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah. Syria becomes subject to Assyria. 730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel. 726 Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah. 728 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia. 729 Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity. The Kingdom of Israel destroyed. 717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites. 718 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome. 719 Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt. The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamus in Cyprus. Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius. First Decemvirate abolished. Appius Claudius, Rome. Valerian and Horatian Laws. Tyranny of the second Decemvirate. Secession of the Plebs from Rome. Abdication of the Decemvirs. Second Sacred War in Greece. Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens. Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans. nasty. Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty. 1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia. 1498 Cadmus founds Thebes. Discovery of brass. Introduction of the alphabet into Greece. 1491 The passover instituted. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinai. 1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness. 1451 Death of Moses and Aaron. Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan. 1455 Joshua divides Canaan. 1418to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage. 1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel. 1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King. 1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel. 1384 Corinth built. 1385 Kurigalzu King of Babylon. 1355 Egjon, King of Moab. 1355 Israel wars with her neighbors. 1356 Israel wars with her neighbors. 1357 Israel wars with her neighbors. 1358 Eleusinian monasteries instituted. 1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar. 1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected. Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz. 1318 Kingdom of Myacena created. 1308 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis. 1296 Borak and Deborah in Israel. Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, be-Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome. 532 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522). 531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian. 529 Death of Cyrus. Accession of Cambyses. 525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456). The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed. Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522. Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish 446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans. 445 Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded. Decline of the Athenian Empire. Revolt of Eubea and Megara. Canuleian Laws, Rome. Nehemiah governor of Judea. 444 Athenian Colony to Thurii. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359). Egypt. 710 Sennacherib invades Judah. 185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel. Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon. Manasseh, King of Judah. Gross idolatry in Judah. Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty. Egypt divided between 12 Kings. 668 Second Messenian War, under Aristomers. Death of Cambyses. Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese. Lestos founded. —485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia. Sibylline books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem. Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439). The Temple rebuilt and dedicated. Insurrection in Athens. Hipparchus slain. Hippias rules in Athens. Croton destroys Sybaris. Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. Foundation of the Republic. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls. Lestos founded. 359). Commission of Nchemiah. The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt. Roman Consular Tribunes established. 443—328 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias. 443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece. 442 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls. tomenes. Archonship at Athens made annual. Esar-haddon King of Assyria. Babylon becomes the second capital. Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens. Samaria colonized by Assyrians. 678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians. 672 Assyria conquers Egypt. 671 Psammeticus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks. 670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curiatii. Rise of Magaria, Greece. 667—625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria. consuls. 440 Rome visited by a terrible famine. 440—429 The Samian war. Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles. Death of Spurius Melius—Rome. 437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius. Second Spolia Opima, Rome. 436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338). 434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans. phis. Borak and Deborah in Israel. Pelops settles in South Greece. Rise of the Assyrian Empire. Babylon conquered by the Assyrians. Gideon, the greatest of the judges consuls. The Pisistride expelled from Athens. Athens a republic. Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome. First treaty between Rome and Carthage. First Valerian Laws. The Scythian Expedition of Darius. Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated. Assyria. Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra. Tullius Hostillius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa. Thebes destroyed by Assyrians. Messany, Italy founded. Buddha. Buddha. Israel. Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt. Treety between Athens and Corcyra. Meton, astronomer, flourished. Adminese-Sesostris reigns in Abimelech king of Israel. Proetus in Egypt. Helen carried off by Paris. Trojan war begins. Troy destroyed by Greeks. Rameses III. the last Egypton. Meton, astronomer, flourished. Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Buddha. 659 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas. 655 Bacchiadac expelled from Greece. 650 Median Monarchy founded. 642 Egypt independent of Assyria. 642 Kaianite dynasty, Media, founded by 504 Sardis burned by the Greeks. Egyptian native Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras. Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome. Athens. Potidea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429). Death of Pericles. Rise of Cleon. Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated. 1180 hero. 1171 Eli, High Priest of Israel. 1161 Israel wars against Amorites. 1152 Alba Longa founded. 1150 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Inoian revolt in Asia Minor. Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians. Amori Nebuchadnezzar of Bab Syria. 1143 Jepthah judge over Israel. 1136 Samson defeats the Philishir 1130 Tiglath Pileser I 1123 Samuel tator at Rome. End of the Social War in Greece. Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens. Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian. Siege of Methone, Greece. Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic. Phenicia revolts from the Persian montator at Rome. Cyaxzares. Cyrene founded. The revolt of the Ionians (Greece). Ancus Martius reigns in Rome. Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia recovers Cyprus. Battle of Lake Regillus. Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans. First authentic date in Roman history. Histieus, the Persian, sent to the coast by Parius. Samson defeats the Philistines. Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia. Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel. The plague at Athens. Plato born (died 347). Persia. Persia. Ostia, Italy, founded. Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah. 632 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians. 625 Babylon independent under Nabopolas-429Siege of Platea. Naval victories of Phormio. Revolt and fall of Mytilene. archy. Death of Samson. Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon 351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor, 423 Revolt and fall of Myttlene. 427 Reduction of Myttlene. First Athenian expedition to Sicily. First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited. Corcyrean massacre. 426 Demosthenes in Etolia. Destruction in Fidene. 425 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Logdianus. by Darius. Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406). Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, Rome. Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon. The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls. Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon. Treaty between Carthage and Rome. Surrender of Phocis to Philip. End of the Sacred War. Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic Council. sar. Nineveh taken by the Medes. overcome. 1103 Eolians settle in Asia Minor. 1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty Nineveh taken by the Medes. Assyrian Empire ends. Periander at Corinth. 624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens. In repairing the temple at Jerusalem. Hilkiah discovers the Rook of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover. dynasty in China suppressed. Tribunes at Rome appointed. 494 Tribunes at Rome appointed. Patricians secede. 493 Independence of the Latins recognized. Corioli taken by Caius Martius (Coriolanus). The Latin League. 492 First Persian expedition, under Mardonius against Greece, is defeated and fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos. 491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is received by the Volscians. 490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes. founded. 1095 Saul made first King of Israel. 1093 Saul defeats the Philistines. 346 Birth of David. Death of Samuel. Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accesdianus. Spharteria taken. 424 Darius II. reigns in Persia. Congress of Sicilians at Gela. 423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian af-Jeremiah prophet. Council. Dionysius recovers the tyranny. First Samnite war begins. Battle of Mt. Gaurus. Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon. Expulsion of Dionysius. Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip. Jeremiah prophet. 623 Passover. The Ark restored. 616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in Rome. 615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa. Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David. Tyre becomes the leading city. Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne. David takes Jerusalem. King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites. Ionians settle in Asia Minor. David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark. Samanites (Rome) capture Valternium. 423 Capua taken by the Samanites. 419 Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324). 418 Battle of Mantinea. Spartans defeated by Athens. 415 The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies. Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias. 414 Siege of Syracuse. 415 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelippus. and Artaphernes. Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon. Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome. 342 Roman Genucian laws. Mutiny at Lantule, Rome. 342—341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to ers the Ark. The Ark removed to Jerusalem. David, of Israel, subdues the Syr The revolt and death of Absalom Death of David. Battle of Megiddo. Death of Josiah. Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of 100,000 men. Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians. Thrace. Birth of Epicurus (died 270). Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by 1015 Death of David. Solomon becomes King. 1011 Solomon's Temple begun. 1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple. 1004 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon. siam by the volscians. Egyptian revolt. First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed. Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia. Gelon tyrant of Syracuse. Recovery of Egypt by the Persians. Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409). Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians. Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by Philip. Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimisus. Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome. Second Roman Pubilian laws. Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians. Philip general of the Amphyctionic Learner. The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected. Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebupus. 412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia. Constitution of the Four Hundred at chadnezzar. Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' captivity. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem. Jehoiakim, his vassal. Daniel prophesies at Babylon. Athens.

Athenian fleet built.
Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes.
Battle of Thermopyle—fall of Leonidas.

Jehoiakim revolts from Babylon.
The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of

Rome are built.

\*EgyPeian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persi-

of Cheronea

Philip subjugates Greece.

ans.

Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy

years.
409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected.

B. C.

337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.

337—335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.

336 Murder of Philip.

Accession of Alexander III. the Great.

Accession of Darius Codomanus.

335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens B. C.

240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.

238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.

237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians. Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.

235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.

234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.

233 Antigonus Doson in Macedon.

244 Altens joins the Achean League.

255 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins generalissimo of the having submitted. attle of the Granicus. generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.

334 Battle of the Granicus.
Macedonian Empire formed.
Alexander invades Persia.

338 Battle of Issus.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.

332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.

Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptin village Rhacotis.
Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.

331 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.
Battle of Arbela.
Subjugation of Persia.
Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.

330 Darius III. assassinated.
Demosthenes' oration for the crown.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire. gins.

226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.

225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious. 222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia. Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
221 Battle of Sellasia. Battle of Sellasia.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Acheans against Etolians.
Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain. Empire.
327—325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.
Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
Antiochus overruns Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyrian war.
Second Punic War begins.
Hannibal marches from Spain across the
Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
Battles of the Ticinius and the Trebia,
and defeat of Scipio.
Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius
defeated. Voyage of Nearchus Holl the Euphrates.
Roman servitude for debt abolished.
Exile of Demosthenes.
Death of Alexander at Babylon.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thrace.
Cassander in Greece.
Antigonus in Syria.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one defeated.
217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.
216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.
Revolt of Capua.
Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon. years. Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Macedon.

214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.

214 First Commercial War.
Byzantium and Rhodes.

212 Battle of Antiorgis.
Greek works of art brought to Rome.

211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.

Capua recovered by Rome. Antipater, a Macedonian general, deteats
Athens and allies.

222 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the
Egyptian Kingdom.
Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy
Soter I.

221 First war among the "successors of Soter I.

Soter I.

Soter I.

Soter I.

First war among the "successors of Alexander."

Battle of the Caudine Forks.

Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Sammite yoke.

Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.

Revolt of Phenicia.

Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene. Spain by Hasdrubal.
Capua recovered by Rome.
Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.
Hannibal before Rome.
Battle of Metaurus.
Battle of Elinga.
Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.
Gold money first coined in Rome.
Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.
P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa. Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.
318 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.
Roman victory at Cinna.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.
312 Battle of Gaza.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over
Demetrius Poliorectes.
Pyrrhus King of Epirus.
Appias Claudius censor.
Appian Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
312—160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.
311—309 The Etruscan War. in Africa.

Siege of Utica.

203 Hannibal leaves Italy.

Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.

202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.

201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.

200—197 First Macedonian War.

Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.

198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.

Syria becomes independent of Egypt. in Africa. pleted.

312—160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.

311—309 The Etruscan War.

310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.

308 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats
the Tuscans at Vadimon.

307—305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.

304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.

301 Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter
and Antigonus.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.

300 Athenian democracy restored. 198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.
Syria becomes independent of Egypt.

197 Battle of Cynocephale.
Philip defeated by Flaminius.
Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.

The Rosetta Stone written.

196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
Hannibal joins Antiochus.

195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer. Final division of Alexander's dominions.

300 Athenian democracy restored.
Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus. Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus. Light-house on island of Pharos erected.

299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
298 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).
Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
296 The Capitoline wolf.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people. tronomer. 192—188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
Philopemen pretor of the Achean
League.
Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius.
Philopemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achean League. Philopemen deteats Natis, of Sparter.
Sparta joins the Achean League.

190 Battle of Magnesia.

188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopemen.

184 Death of Plautus.

183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achean League.

182—174 Encroachments of Massinissa.

181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.

179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.

176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.

171—168 Second Macedonian War.

170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died people.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, tolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Inder his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy 284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
284 The Etolian League formed.
283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded. Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War. Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Rome at war with Tarentum.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
280 Achean League between twelve cities of Achean established.
281tle of Pandosia.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
Birth of Chryssippus (died 207).
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum. Birth of Attus, Roman dramatist (dred 76).

168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.

Eumenes II. visits Rome.

Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.

Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence. dependence.
Athenians attack Oropus.

167 Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadol Rome and Carthage allied. League between Athens, Sparta and Romans ravage Epirus and Achea.

166 Rededication of the Temple.
One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome and Carthage allied.

277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.

The Septuagint written.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.

276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
The great wall of China built (?).

274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.

273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.

272 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.

269 Silver money first coined at Rome.
Hiero II. of Syracuse. One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome.

First comedy of Terence performed at First comedy of Terence performed as Rome.

Rome.

145 Hipparchus flourishes.
Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

Death of Antiochus.

He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.

Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.

Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).

Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.

Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.

Death of Judas.

269 Silver money first coined at Nome.

Hiero II. of Syracuse.

268 Berosus flourished.

Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.

Rome supreme over all Italy.

First Punic War begins.

Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.

Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.

260 First Roman fleet launched.

Victory of Duilius off Myle.

Rise of Parthia.

260—230 Reign of Asoka in India.

256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomos.

Invasion of Africa.

The Arsacide.

255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.

Evacuation of Africa.

254 The Kingdom of Dactia.

259 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.

Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.

247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.

Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C.

Birth of Hannibal—died 183.

Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean Leagues.

241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates insule.

End of the First Punic War.

Sicily made a Roman Province.

Atalus, King of Pergamus.

Agis IV. killed at Sparta.

Bactrians in India.
Death of Terence.
Athenians fined by Rome.

Jews.
Death of Viriathus—Rome.
Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.
Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).
Hycanus Governor of Judea.
132 Servile War in Sicily.
Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and 133 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome. Gracchus murdered. Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.
Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.
Hycranus subdues Idumea and Samaria
and destroys Temple at Gerizim.
Rise of the Essenes.
Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders. L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.

123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.

Roman Colony sent to Carthage.

121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered.

Metullius leader of Roman Senate.

120 Parthians subdue Bactria.

117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother. Cleonatra. mother, Cleopatra.

116 Birth of Varro (died 28).

118 The Teutones and Cimbra invade Gaul.

111—106 The Jugurthine War—peace conclud-War renewed two years later.
Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and War renewed two years later.

Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.

109—101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.

109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

Atricus born (died B. C. 32).

106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.

102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).

Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.

101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.

Battle of Campus Raudius.

100 Birth of Julius Cesar.

C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.

L. App. Saturnius Tribune (Rome).

96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.

95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).

92 Sulla on the Euphrates.

90—88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy.

The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.

88—84 First Mithridatic War. ally defeated. First Mithridatic War. Mithridates seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expul-Civil War of Marius and Suna and Cysion of Marius.
Sulla occupies Rome.
87 Marius retakes Rome.
Proscription.
86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebas.
Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).
95 Tigranes at war with Rome. Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of, Sallust (died 34).

85 Tigranes at war with Rome.

84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.

88 War with Marian party in Italy.
Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.

88 Birth of, Marcus Antonius (died 30).

82 Thebes destroyed.
Second Civil War.
Victory at the Colline gate.
Occupation of Rome.
Sulla becomes Dictator.

79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
The Cornelian Laws of Rome.

79—72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.

78 Alexandra Queen of Judea.

75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bitlmia to Rome.

74—66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.

73—71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.

70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
Birth of Virgil (died 19).
Scythians expelled from India.

69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.

67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
Pompey subdues the pirates. rairs.

Pompey subdues the pirates.

Lucullus recalled.

Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.

Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).
65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).
Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pom-64 Birth of Messalla (died 4). Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
Phenicia absorbed in the province of 60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate. Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form Roman Triumvirate. Birth of Seneca (died 30). Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17). The Gallic War begins. Cicero banished.  $\frac{59}{58}$ Cesar invades Gaul. Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated. Cyprus becomes a Roman province. End of the Seleucide. Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii. Cesar defeats the Beige and Nevil.

54 Cesar invades Britain.

Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.

Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the 54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
52—51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Birth of Tibullus (died 18).

52—51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.

Murder of Claudius by Milo.

51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.

50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.

49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.
Pompey driven from Italy.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
Cesar dictator.

48 Battle of Pharsalia.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit
Egyptian throne.

47 Cesar again dictator.
War in Egypt.
Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.

46 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
His triumphs.

45 War in Spain.
Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Death of Judas. Alliance between Rome and Judea. Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas. 159 Death of Terence.
155 Athenians fined by Rome.
158 War in Spain.
150—138 Lusitanian War.
Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
149 Third Punic War begins.
Scipio invades Africa.
Andriscus in Macedonia.
148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.
147 The Achean war with Rome begins.
146 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman province.
145 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybius legislates for the Achean cities. Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews. peians. peians.

Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life,
Dictator.
First year of Julian calendar.

44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assas-Demetrius Nicator in Syria.

144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.

Antony becomes master of Rome.

 44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
 43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.
 Battle of Mutina. 143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).
142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.
140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died Battle of Mutina.
Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
End of the Ragida.
42 Battle of Philippi.
42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius.
The Triumviri masters of the Roman world. 91). Simon made hereditary prince of the world. 41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews. Sus.

40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews. Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.

37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans.

Agrippa crosses the Rhine.

36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).

Lepidus deprived of power.

Defeat of Antony in Parthia.

34 Antony invades Armenia.

32 War between Octavius and Antony.

Battle of Actium.

Establishment of the Roman Empire.

30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful. Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.

Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome. Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.

29 The Gates of Janus shut.

27 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.
Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.

25 Tiridates seeks Roman court.

24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.

28 Death of Marcellus.

21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.

20 Roman standards restored by Parthia. India embassy to Rome.

18 Death of Dionysus of Halicarnassus.

17—7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
Agrippa invades Asia.
Cappadocia created a province of Rome.

16 German war; Roman defeat under Lollius.

15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.

11 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.

11—9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.

9 Death of Drusus.

Tiberius defeats the Germans. 9 Death of Drusus.
8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.

Death of Herod, king of Judea. Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
Judea a Roman province under Syria.
Destruction of the Romans under Varus
and three legions by the Germans under
Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius minius. Banishment of Ovid. Banishment of Ovid.

14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Artatanus in Parthia.

14—16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
19 Death of Germanicus.
War between Artabarus and Marbad.
20 Valerius Maximus. Valerius Maximus. M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome. Pretorian camp at Rome.
Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.

37 Tiberius retires to Capre.
The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.
Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
Agrippina I. banished.

I Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.

Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97).
Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch—died 120.
Claudius Emperor of Rome.
Claudius conquers Mauretania.
Birth of Quintilian—died 118.
Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
Successes of Aulus Plautius.
Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province.
Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
Lodon founded by the Romans.
Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
Thrace directly Roman.
The Frisians subdued by Rome.
Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.
Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero. Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero.
51 South Britain a Roman province.
54 Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).
56 Corbulo in Parthia.
59 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippiana.
Agrippiana murdered by Nero.
Parthia and Armenia at war.
60 St. Paul at Malta.
61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea. dicea. Victory of Suetonius Paulinus. Nictory of Suetonius Paulinus.
Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.
Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.
Rome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
Josephus governor of Gallilee.
Nero at the Olympic games.
Death of Nero.
Galba becomes emperor.
Civil war at Rome.
Otho kills himself.
Vitellius killed.
Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus. 65 69 VITEIIIUS KIIIEG.
Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
Civilis leads a Batavian revolt. Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.
Vespasian emperor at Rome.
70—80 Colosseum at Rome built.
71 The Gates of Janus closed.
Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
Philosophers expelled from Rome.
Reform of Treasury, Rome.
71—75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from
Rome by Vespasian.
78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor. Rome by Vespasian.

78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor.
79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by
an eruption of Vesuvius.
79 Death of Pliny, the Elder.
The Laocoon group sculptured.
80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.
Amphitheatre of Verona built.
81 Domitian emperor of Rome.
82 Rome wars with Chatti.
83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.
84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and
sails around and subdues Britain.
85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against
Gate or Dalia.
Quadi and Marcomanni.
91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.
95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.
St. John banished to Patmos.
96 Domitian killed.
Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycorn Rishop of Smyrna, born (died Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166). 96—98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands. 98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
103 Pirth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
103—107 Subjugation of Dacia.

A. D.

104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).

114—117 Trajan's expedition to the East.

117 Hadrian emperor.

He abandons the conquests of Trajan.

The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.

120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.

Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page).

Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200. States of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.

Birth of Lucian; died 200.

Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.

Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.

First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.

Birth of Appuleius.

Birth of Galen; died 200.

Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.

Second Jewish War.

Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.

Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.

Dispersion of the Jews.

Antonius Pius, emzeror.

The empire at peace.

Faustina I. flourishes.

Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke)

built.

Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain. built.

Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.

Vallum Antonio in Britain.

Liburian II. flourishes.

Fixed Development of Roman civil laws.

Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors. built. emperors. 161—166 Pestilence and famine at Rome. Rome wars with Parthia. Persecution of Christians. 166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom. 167—180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, Polycarp suffers martyrdom.

—180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Greek philosophers patronized by Rome. Death of L. Verus.
Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
Rome quells rebellion in Syria.
Christians in Gaul persecuted.
Advance of the Goths.
Goths attack Dacia.
Commodus emperor of Rome.
Statue of Aurelius erected.
Perennis prefect of Pretorians.
Successes of Ulpius Marcellus in Britain.
Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
Birth of Origen (died 253).
Oleander prefect of Pretorians.
Birth of Tertullian (died 240).
Britanicus, as gladiator, killed.
Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Defeat and death of Niger.
Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
Temple the Sun at Baalbec. 196 of three years.
Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Battle of Lyons.
Death of Albinus. Death of Albinus.
Caracalla named Augustus.
Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
Persecution of the Christians.
Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire. empire. Geta murdered. 212 Geta murdered.
Caracalla, sole emperor.
213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
217 Macrinus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus emperor.
225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide. end of Arecide.
Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Artaof the Sassanide by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
Ulpian (lawyer) died.
Persian War begins.
Triumph of Severus.
Maximin murders Severus and succeeds
to the throne.
Persecution of the Christians.
The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinu
(jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
Gordianus murdered and succeeded by
Philip the Arabian.
Decius emperor of Rome.
Decius orders a persecution of the Christians. tians. First invasion of the empire by the tians.
First invasion of the empire by the Goths.

251 Death of Decius and his son.
Gallus emperor.

252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.

253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.

254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
Persecution of the Christians.

258 Tapezus taken by the Goths.

259 Sapor ravages Syria.
Valerian taken prisoner.

260 Gallienus sole emperor.
The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.

262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Antioch taken by Sapor.

263 The Franks invade Gaul.

267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.

268 Claudius emperor.

269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia. Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia. Aurelian emperor of Rome.

Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.

Zenobia queen of Palmyra.

Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.

Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia nobia.
Birth of Constantine (died 337). Tacitus emperor. Probus emperor. Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul. Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
Carus emperor.
Expedition to the East.
Diocletian emperor of Rome.
Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius named Cesars. sars.
Division of the empire.
Britain recovered by Constantius.
Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
Constantius defeats the Alamanni near 298 Langres.

Defeat of Narses.

Six emperors. Elevation of Licinius.

303

Persecution of the Christians by Diocle-

Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.

Wessex.

England.

beth.

Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.

1058

1060

|   |   |   |   | ANCIEN  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | A. D.<br>311                              |   | <b>A.</b> D. 493                          |   |
|   | 312<br>313                                | tion of the Christians. Defeat and death of Maxentius. Defeat and death of Maximian. Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Li- | 495                                       | Hungary, capital at Ravenna.  Third Saxon invasion of Britain.  Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.  |
|   |   | cinius, for general religious toleration.<br>Britain subdued.   | 496<br>501<br>502                         | Laws of Burgundy published.<br>Charbades, the Persian, ravages the  |
|   | 314<br>316<br>323                         | War between the two emperors. Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Constantine sole emperor.                               | 503<br>506                                | Greek Empire. Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland. —'42 The famous King Arthur said to  |
|   | 324                                       | Constantinople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).   | 507                                       | reign in England.<br>Clovis, having conquered the country   |
|   | 325<br>326                                | First General Council of the Church<br>meets at Nicea.<br>Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.                               | 510                                       | from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds<br>the Kingdom of all Franks.<br>Clovis makes Paris the capital of the   |
|   | 326                                       | Controversy with Arius.  Death of Arius.  | 511                                       | Franks. Salic Law established by Clovis in  |
|   | <b>3</b> 37                               | Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II. joint emperors.  Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels.                                |   | France.  Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.  |
|   | 338<br>340<br>347                         | Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels. Death of Eusebius. Birth of St. Jerome—died 420. Synod of Sardica.                            | 514<br>519                                |   |
|   | 348<br>350-                               | Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).  -'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by  | 527                                       | in Britain. Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.   |
|   | $\frac{354}{357}$                         | Constantius.  Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).  Victory of Julian over the Alamanni                                       | 529                                       | Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.  Justinian Code published.   |
|   | 361                                       | at Argentoratum (Strasburg). Julian emperor.  | 534<br>538                                | Belisarius conquers Africa.<br>The Franks appear in Italy.  |
|   | 362<br>363                                | Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration. Persian War.                               | 539<br>544                                | Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan. Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590). The Turks enter Asia.   |
|   | 364                                       | Julian killed.<br>Jovian emperor.<br>Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.   | 545<br>547<br>550                         | The Turks enter Asia.  Northumbria founded in Britain.  The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia,   |
|   |   | Final division of the empire. '69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons   | 552                                       | Deira, Mercia, etc. Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy  |
|   | 370<br>373                                | against Picts and Scots.  The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.  Death of Athanasius.                                      | 554                                       | by the imperial generals Narses and<br>Belisarius.<br>Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.  |
|   | 375                                       | War with the Quadi. Gratian emperor of the West with Val-   | 558<br>560                                | Clotaire sole ruler in France.<br>Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?).  |
|   | 376                                       | entinian II. Invasion of the Huns. Valens allows the Huns to settle in  | 561<br>562                                | Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. St. Colomba lands in Scotland.  |
|   | 377<br>378                                | Thrace. Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?). Constantinople threatened by the Goths.   | 563<br>564<br>565                         | Constantinople destroyed by fire. History of Gildas (?). Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes  |
|   | 379                                       | Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.  | 568                                       | King of Kent.  Italy invaded by the Longobardi from   |
|   | 381                                       | Second General Council held at Constantinople.  Pagan rites prohibited.   | 570                                       | Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy. Birth of Mohammed (died 632).   |
|   | 382<br>383<br>390                         | Alaric King of the Goths.<br>Revolt of Maximus in Britain.<br>Final suppression of Paganism.                                | 577<br>581                                | Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons. Paris mostly destroyed by fire.   |
|   |   | Massacre at Thessalonica.  Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.   | 584                                       | Sclavonians ravage Thrace. Franks invade Italy and are repelled.  |
|   | $\frac{393}{394}$                         | Honorius Emperor of the West. Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.   | 586                                       | The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France. Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.   |
|   | 395                                       | Death of Theodosius.  Arcadius emperor of the East.  The Huns invade the eastern provinces.                                 | 587<br>590<br>595                         | Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.<br>Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.<br>The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun                                     |
|   | 395                                       | Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).  | 597                                       | Italy. St. Augustine arrives in England.  |
|   |   | Alaric in Greece.<br>Stilicho attains chief power under Hono-<br>rius.  | 598<br>600                                | Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.  Italy ravaged by Sclavonians.  |
| , | 396<br>397                                | The Britons ask aid of Honorius against<br>the Picts and Scots.<br>Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose                    | 603<br>611                                | Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back. The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege  |
|   | 398                                       | of Milan.<br>Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople  | 612                                       | Rome. Jews persecuted in Spain.   |
|   | 400<br>403                                | (died 407). Alaric ravages Italy. Battle of Pollentia.  | $613 \\ 614 \\ 622$                       | Clotaire II. King of France.  Jerusalem captured by Persians.  Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en-   |
|   | 406                                       | Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.<br>The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade  |   | ters Medina.  The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.  |
|   | 409                                       | Spain. The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.   | 628                                       | Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.  |
|   | 410                                       | Sack of Rome by Alaric.  Death of Alaric.  Pelagius begins to preach about this time.                                       | 650                                       | Revises and publishes the Salic and Ri-<br>parian Laws.<br>Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as   |
|   | $\begin{array}{c} 412 \\ 414 \end{array}$ | Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).  Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the  | 632                                       | prince and prophet.  Death of Mohammed.  His religion spreads through Persia.   |
|   |   | dosius the Great.<br>Persecution of the Christians in Persia  | 634<br>638                                | The Koran published.<br>Syria occupied by Saracens.   |
|   | 420                                       | begins; lasts thirty years.  Death of St. Jerome.  Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and his-                                  | 639                                       | Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.  Omar institutes the new Moslem Calen-   |
|   | 423                                       | torian, flourished.<br>Death of Honorius at Ravenna.  | 640                                       | dar. Alexandrian Library burnt. In Britain the Mercians defeat the Berni-   |
|   | 425                                       | about thirty years. The Traveler's Song published.  | 642<br>653                                | cians.<br>Rhodes taken by the Saracens.   |
|   | 428<br>429                                | Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople,<br>banished (435).<br>The Vandals under Genseric invade Af-                         | 656<br>662                                | Clotaire III. becomes King of France.<br>In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the<br>East, is defeated by the Lombards.<br>Constantinople besieged by Saracens. |
|   | 120                                       | rica.<br>Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsues-  | 668<br>672<br>672–                        | Constantinople besieged by Saracens.<br>Saracens driven from Spain.<br>–'77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.  |
|   | $\frac{431}{432}$                         | tia. Third General Council held at Ephesus. St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.   | 678                                       | Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.  |
|   | 433<br>438<br>439                         | Attila King of the Huns. Theodosian code published. The Vandals surprise Carthage.  | 681                                       | Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern<br>Greece.<br>Mebrouin, last of the Merovingians, as-   |
|   | $\frac{440}{442}$                         | The Vandals surprise Carthage.<br>Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.<br>Treaty of peace between Valentinian and             | 685                                       | sassinated.<br>Saxons drive Britons into Wales and  |
|   | 447<br>446                                | Genseric. Attila in Thrace and Macedonia. Messages of the Britons to Etius for aid  | 687                                       | Cornwall. Sussex united to Wessex. In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.  |
|   | 447                                       | against the Saxons.  Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.  Theodosius concludes a treaty with At-                             | 694<br>697                                | Kent devastated by West Saxons.  Anafesto becomes the first doge of Venice.   |
|   | 449                                       | tila. The Robber Council of Ephesus.  | 709<br>711                                | The Saracens invited into Spain to over-<br>throw King Roderick.  The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain.  |
|   | 450                                       | Landing of the English in Britain. Hengist and Horsa in Kent. Death of Theodosius II.                                       |   | The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.   |
|   | 451                                       | Invasion of Gaul by Attila.<br>Victory of Etius at Chalons.<br>Fourth General Council held at Chalce-                       | 712                                       | The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown<br>by the Arabs.<br>Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of  |
|   |   | don. Monophysite controversy begins.  | 714                                       | Cordova. Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.  |
|   | 452<br>453                                | Invasion of Italy by Attila.  Venice founded.  Death of Attila. Dissolution of his em-                                      | 716                                       | Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.  |
|   | 454                                       | pire.<br>St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.<br>Sack of Rome by Genseric.  | 718                                       | Leon and Asturias formed into a King-<br>dom by Pelays, who checks the con-<br>quests of the Saracens in Spain.   |
|   | 455<br>457                                | Intercession of Leo.  | 720                                       | The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople.  |
|   |   | The epic poem of Beowulf (?).  767 Rule of Ricimer.  Severus nominal emperor.   | 730                                       | Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France. Pope Gregory excommunicates the Em-  |
|   |   | 272 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul. Great fire at Constantinople.   | 732                                       | peror Leo.  Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.  |
|   | 465<br>470<br>475                         | Birth of Boethius (died 526).  Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the  | $\begin{array}{c} 739 \\ 746 \end{array}$ | Charles Martel conquers Provence.<br>Slavic settlements in Grecian Pelopon-   |
|   | 476                                       | West (banished 476). Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.   | $\frac{747}{752}$                         | nesus. Carloman of France abdicates. Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel,   |
|   |   | Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.  | 754<br>755                                | becomes King of France.<br>Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.   |
|   |   |   | 756                                       | Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.  Abderahman I. becomes King of Cordova.  Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of   |
|   |   |   | 760<br>768                                | Rome.  Insurrection of Toledo.  Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his   |
|   |   |   |   | two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.   |
|   | W   | 4. 4 **.  | 771<br>772—                               | Charlemagne rules alone.  -'85 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they em-  |
|   | IVI                                       | edieval History   | 774                                       | brace Christianity.<br>Charlemagne annexes Italy after con-   |
|   | 476                                       | Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.   | 778                                       | quering the Lombards. Battle of Roncesvalles. Beginning of the age of chivalry.   |
|   | 477<br>480<br>481                         | Second Saxon invasion of Britain.<br>Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).<br>Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic          | 785                                       | Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades<br>Spain.<br>Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, be-   |
|   | 485                                       | Gaul. Proclus, philosopher, died.   | 787                                       | come Christians.  The Danes land in England.  -'96 Charlemagne establishes the Margra-  |
|   | 486<br>489                                | Battle of Soissons. Clovis I. defeats the Gauls. Ostrogoths invade Italy.   | .01-                                      | viate of Austria.  Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.  |
|   | 491                                       | Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.  |   | muepenuence or Christians established.  |

Gaul.

485 Proclus, philosopher, died.

486 Battle of Soissons.

Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.

489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.

491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.

|   |                          | ANCIEN   |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| • | <b>A.</b> D. 493         |  |
|   | 495                      | Hungary, capital at Ravenna. Third Saxon invasion of Britain   |
| • | 496<br>501<br>502        | Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.<br>Clovis of France embraces Christianity.<br>Laws of Burgundy published.<br>Charbades, the Persian, ravages the                      |
|   | 503<br>506               | Greek Empire. Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland. —'42 The famous King Arthur said to   |
| е | 507                      | reign in England.  Clovis, having conquered the country  |
| 1 | 510                      | from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds<br>the Kingdom of all Franks.<br>Clovis makes Paris the capital of the  |
| - | 511                      | Franks. Salic Law established by Clovis in France.   |
|   | 514                      | Division of the monarchy between Clovis<br>four sons.<br>Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constanti  |
|   | 519                      | nople.  Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.  |
| 7 | 527                      | Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.<br>Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex<br>founded.   |
| i | 529<br>534<br>538        | Justinian Code published.  Belisarius conquers Africa.  The Franks appear in Italy.  |
| i | 539                      | The Franks appear in Italy. Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.  |
|   | 544<br>545<br>547        | Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).<br>The Turks enter Asia.<br>Northumbria founded in Britain.  |
| 5 | 550<br>552               | The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc. Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy   |
| • | 554                      | Belicoring   |
|   | 558<br>560<br>561        | Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy. Clotaire sole ruler in France. Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?). Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. |
| ı | 562                      |  |
|   | 563<br>564<br>565        | Constantinople destroyed by fire. History of Gildas (?). Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes   |
|   | 568                      | King of Kent. Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.   |
|   | 570<br>577               | Birth of Mohammed (died 632).  Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.   |
|   | 581                      | Paris mostly destroyed by fire.<br>Sclavonians ravage Thrace.  |
| ı | 584                      | Franks invade Italy and are repelled.  The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.   |
|   | 586<br>587<br>590<br>595 | Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.<br>Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.<br>Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.<br>The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun         |
|   | 597<br>598               | Italy. St. Augustine arrives in England. Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.   |
|   | 600<br>603<br>611        | Italy ravaged by Sclavonians. Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back. The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege                             |
|   | 612                      | Rome.  |
|   | 613<br>614<br>622        | Jews persecuted in Spain.<br>Clotaire II. King of France.<br>Jerusalem captured by Persians.<br>Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en-                                     |
|   | 022                      | ters Medina. The Hegira or Arab emigration—not   |
|   | 628                      | flight as commonly translated.  Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.   |
|   | 650                      | Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.  Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as   |
|   | 632                      | prince and prophet.  Death of Mohammed.  His religion spreads through Persia.  |
|   | 634<br>638               | The Koran published. Syria occupied by Saracens. Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of  |
|   | 639                      | France. Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.   |
|   | 640<br>642               | Alexandrian Library burnt.  In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.   |
|   | 653<br>656<br>662        | Rhodes taken by the Saracens.  |
|   | 668<br>672               | Constantinople besieged by Saracens. Saracens driven from Spain.   |
|   | 672-<br>678              | -'77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.<br>Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons,<br>reigns.<br>Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern                                    |
|   | 681                      | Greece.<br>Mebrouin, last of the Merovingians, as-   |
|   | 685                      | sassinated. Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.  |
|   | 687<br>694               | Sussex united to Wessex.<br>In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.<br>Kent devastated by West Saxons.<br>Anafesto becomes the first doge of Ven-                                |
|   | 697<br>709               | ice. The Saracens invited into Spain to over-  |
|   | 711                      | throw King Roderick. The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Em-  |
|   | 712                      | pire. The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.   |

comes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.

802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.

807 War between Slavs and Polyponnesian S07 War network
Greeks.
S14 Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
S17 Louis, the German (France), conquers 517 Louis, the German (France), conquers
Austria.

S20 Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire,
founds the Armorian dynasty.

S23 In England, Essex (and, two years later,
Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to 825 The Servians occupy Dalmatia.
827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert,
king of Wessex, becomes king of all
England. ingland. is the Debonair imprisoned in France. Louis separates Germany from France.

840 Charles the Bald King of France.

841 German princes assert their independence.
844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire. Spain ravaged by the Northmen. The Saracens sack Rome. The Saracens sack Rome.
848 Brittany becomes independent.
Russian monarchy established by Ruric.
S50(?) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth.
Northmen pillage France.
Russians attack Constantinople.
Bassillian Dynasty founded at Constantinople. nople. Some are the constant of the constant o ton. 873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iuigo.

Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician. social by Zeacemas, a Jewish physician.

875—1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

877 Louis II. King of France.

878 Alfred the Great driven from England.

879 Cfreek Church.)

881 Danes ravage Scotland.

888 Paris attacked by Northmen.

890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.

Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the Kingdom. dom.

Alfred's translations.
The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.
Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.
Death of Alfred the Great.
Russia invades Greek Empire under Oleg. Oleg. Russians receive tribute from Con-907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.
910 Asser's, life of Alfred written.
911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.
912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert,
Duke of Normandy.
918—'34 Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Bohemians.
921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.
922 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire. pire.
Athelstan ravages Scotland. 933 Athelstan ravages Scotland.
934 Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.
936 Otho the Great, in Germany.
937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.
939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.
944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.
951 Otho invades Italy.
962 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united.
978 Otho II. invades France.
979 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England. England.

882
Battle of Basientello; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.

987
Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil
II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.

995
Elfric's Homilies.

906
Otho III. makes the German Emperor elective. Elfric's Homilies.
Otho III. makes the German Emperor elective.
Paris made the capital of all France.
Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.
Gerbert, Silvester II., Pope.
Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.
Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred. 1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.

Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.

1003 Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.

Ethelred flees to Normandy.

Malcolm II. King of Scotland.

1014 Saveyn conquers England.

1015 Sweyn conquers England.

1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.

1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.

1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.

1019 The Moors enter Spain.

1026 Aragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramirez I. 1207 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile. 1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.

1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.
The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.

1041 Danes driven from Scotland.

1042 The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward the Confessor, King of England.
Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.

1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople.

1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.

1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors. 1209

The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.
Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope 1214 times. war of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.

Moors expelled from Italy.
Macbeth defeated and slain.
Malcolm III. of Scotland.
Philip I., the Fair, King of France.
Lambert of Herzfeld.
Jerusalem captured by the Turks.
William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.
Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.
Death of Harold.
William I., the Norman, crowned King,
December 25.
The feudal system introduced in Eng-1223 Tartars 1070 The feudal system introduced in England.

1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.
Hereward in the Isle of Ely.

1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.
Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.
Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.

1075 Odericus Vitalis.

1076 Justice of the Peace appointed.

1077 Henry IV. submits and does penance.

1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.

1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.
The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.

Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.

1237 The Granbattle.

hard League

Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in

A. D.

1086 Domesday Book completed in England;
commenced in 1077.
Burno founds Carthusians.

2007 William II commend King of England. A. D. 1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I. 1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Burno founds Carthusians.

William II. crowned King of England.

Urban II. Pope.

Mantua taken by Henry IV.

The Saracens of Spain invite the African

Moors to their aid in driving back the
Christians.

The Moors defeat the Christians and seize
the Saracen possessions. Champagne. Champagne.
1241 Prose Edda.
1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptschak.
1244 Jerusalem seized by the Carismians.
Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski.
1245 The Hanseatic League formed.
1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.
1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England.
Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.
Mamelukes rule Egypt.
1251 Rise of Medica family in Italy.
1252 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.
1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.
1259 Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.
1260 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.
1262—'68 Barons' War in England.
1263 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.
1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets.
Birth of Dante; died 1321. Christians.
The Moors defeat the Christians and the Saracen possessions.
Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.
William of Malmesbury.

First Crusade begun. First Crusade begun.
Verse Edda compiled (?).
War between France and England.
Death of the Cid. Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon.
Henry I. crowned King of England.
Grants a charter restoring the Saxon
laws.
Crusaders capture Acre.
Milan becomes a free republic.
Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.

1107 Aiexander I., Scotland.
1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of 1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets.
Birth of Dante; died 1321.
1266 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.
1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.
1270 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.
Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
1271 The English quit Palestine.
1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; Crowned Nov. 20.
Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany. 1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of France.
1110 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.
1114 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
1116 University of Bologna founded.
Euclid translated into English.
1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.
1120 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.
Shipwreck of Prince William.
1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.
1124 David I. King of Scotland.
1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.

1273 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.

1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.

Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria.

1275 Wars of Robert Bruce and John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.

1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.
1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.
1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marshfeld.
1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.

Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.

1283 Wales subjected to Frederic 1124 David I. King of Scotland.
1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Emptre.
1132 Arnold of Brescia.
1135 Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daugher, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.
120 Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.
1138 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.
1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom. 1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom.

Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March
3, 1141. 3, 1141 Moors rebel in Spain.

1144 Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors.
Wars of the Lombard cities.

1146 Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France
and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.
Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.

1147 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.

1283 Wales subjected to England.
1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.
1286 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.
1287 Jews banished from England.
1288 Nicholas IV. Pope.
1289 Second invasion of the Mongols.
1291 Mamelukes take Acre.
Christian power in Syria destroyed.
1296 Scotland subdued by England.
1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
1299 Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.
Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire. to France.
1150 Arthurian Legends published.
1152 Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of 1152 Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.

1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.

Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.

1154 Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy.

Henry II., King of England, the first
Plantagenet, crowned December 19.

Adrian IV. Pope.

Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in pire.
1300 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia.
1301 Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.
Charles of Valois in Italy.
1302 First convocation of States-General in England.

1156 Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.

1161 War of Guelphs and Chibellines. France.
1303 Edward I. invades Scotland. 1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.
1305 William Wallace executed.
1306 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.
1307 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.
1307—14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.
1308 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.
Albert I., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?)
1309 The Swiss revolt successful.
1310 Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.
1311 Louis V. and Frederick of Austria contend for the German Empire.
1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.
1315 Louis V. Wing of Germany. Barbarossa destroys Milan.
Berlin founded by a colony from the 1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.
1166 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
1167 Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome.
The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.

1169 University of Paris founded.

1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England 1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England
December 29.

1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia,
Ireland conquered by the English.

1176 Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated
by the Lombard League.
Six circuits for the administration of
justice established in England.

1180 Glanvil Chief Justice of England.
Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.

1181 Glanvil makes a digest of English law.

1183 Peace of Constance establishes the free
cities of Italy.

1185 Provinces of Amiers and Valois annexed under Edward.
Louis IV. King of Germany.
Union of France and Navarre.

-25 Insurrection of English Barons.
The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at 1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed 1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.

1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.

1189 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.

Siege of Acre begun.
Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3. Terrible massacre of Jews in London.

1190 Frederick I. (Barbarossa), drowned.
Order of Teutonic Knights established.
Henry V. invades Italy.
University of Oxford founded.

1191 Richard I. joins the Crusades.
Acre captured.
Jerusalem opened to pilgrim.
Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
Artois annexed to France.

1192 Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000.
Richard defeats Saladin.

1198 Innocent III. Pope.
1199 John becomes King of England, May 27.
1200 University of Salamanca founded.
1202 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora.
1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.
1204 Normandy lost to England.
Latins possess and divide Greece. to France. The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at
Morgarten.

1816 John I., a posthumous son of Louis X.,
King, dies at the age of four days.
Philip II. (the Long) King of France.

1821 Death of Dante.
1822 Battle of Muchldorf; Louis V. defeats
Frederick.
Charles IV. King of France.

1824 Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1384.
1826 Germany invaded by Turks.
1827 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of
England. England.
Independence of Scotland.
200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the
King of Grenada.
1328 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip
VI., of the House of Valois, reigns.
Ivan I. rules Russia.
1329 David II. King of Scotland.
1333 The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.
1337 War between France and Flanders. England. War between France and Flanders. Birth of Froissart; died 1401.
First Doge of Genoa appointed.
Birth of Gerhard Groot; died 1380.
Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alphonso XI., of Castile Latins possess and divide Greece. Albigensian Crusade. tile.

1346 Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.

Battle of Durban, in Scotland.

Battle of Neville's Cross.

1347 The English take Calais.

Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a demogray in Rome. 1208 Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Otho crowned Emperor of Germany average Rome.

England interdicted by the Pope.
French Crusade against the Albegeoise.
Inquisition established.

War between Venice and Genoa.
Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.
Interdict of England removed.
Alexander II. of Scotland.
French defeat Germans at Bouvines.

Magna Charta signed at Runnymede. Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes
a democracy in Rome.

1348 University of Prague founded.
1349 Dauphiny annexed to France.
The black death in England.
1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II., King of France.
1352 Marino Faliero at Venice.
1353 Turks enter Greece.
1354 Rienzi slain at Rome.
1356 Rienzi slain at Rome.
1356 Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000
English defeat 60,000 French; the
Black Prince takes John II. captive to
London, where he dies. 1215 Magna Charta signed at Runnymede,
June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times, Ti garians.
1220 Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy. Matthew Paris born.
The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland. London, where he dies.

Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German quest of Foland. Tartars conquer a large part of Russia. Louis VIII. King of France. Louis frees his serfs. St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of Constitution until 1806.

1358 Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.
1360 Peace of Bretigny, between English and 1226 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of
France.

1227 Gregory IX. Pope.
1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.
1229 The Inquisition begun.
1229 Ten years' truce with the Sultan.
Jerusalem restored to the Christians.
Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem.
Albigenses defeated in France.
1231 University of Cambridge founded.
1232 Fall of Hubert de Burgh.
1233 Wars between Castile and Moors, and
capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and
other cities by Ferdinand III.
1235 The Mongolians invade Russia.
War between the Emperor and the Lombard League. 1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
Turks enter Greece.
1362 The English language ordered to be used 1362 The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England.
1363 Austria acquires the Tyrol.
1364 Charles V. (the Wise) King of France, Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
Treaty between Austria and Bohemia.
1366 H. Van Eyck, painter, born.
1367 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.
1369 Empire of Tamerlane founded.
Langland's "Piers Plowman."
1370 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.
1371 Stuart line begins with Robert II. of

Scotland.

1374 Death of Petrarch.
Rebellion against the Pope.

1375 Death of Boccaccio.

### N HISTORY.

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|                       |  |                      | _           |
| A. D.<br>1377         | Richard II. King of England, June 22.  | A. D.<br>1475        | . 1         |
| 1380                  | Papacy restored to Rome.  Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.  | 1476<br>1477         | 1           |
|                       | Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible published.  | 7.70                 | I           |
|                       | Thomas A. Kempis born. Russia wars with the Tartars. Charles VI., King of France.  | 1478<br>1479         | Į           |
| 1381                  | Watt Tyler's insurrection in London crushed. Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455.  | 1480                 | N           |
| 1382<br>1383<br>1385  | "Legend of Good Women," England. The Tartars burn Moscow. Death of John Wyckliffe.   | 1481<br>1482         | I           |
| 1386                  | John of Ghaunt in Spain. Battle of Lempach; defeat of the Aus-   | 1483                 | H           |
| 1387                  | trians by the Swiss, and death of Duke<br>Leopold.<br>German Empire divided.   | 1409                 | F           |
| 1388                  | Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1448. Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.   |                      | E           |
| $\frac{1389}{1390}$   | Margaret of Norway.  The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia.   | 1484<br>1485         | S           |
| 1392                  | Robert III. King of Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published. J. Van Eyck, painter, born. The Portuguese discover the Cape of  | 1486                 | A           |
| 1395                  | Good Hope. Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia.  |                      | E           |
| 1396                  | The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries.  Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Chris-   | .1487                | T           |
| 1397                  | tians.  Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lollards.  | 1488                 | T           |
| 1399                  | Union of Calmar.<br>Henry IV. crowned King of England,<br>Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded.   | 1490<br>1491         | C           |
| 1400                  | sculptor.  | 1492                 | S           |
| 1401                  | Death of Chaucer and Froissart.  Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.   | 1102                 |             |
| 1402                  | Battle of Angora; Timour the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.  Masaccio, painter, born.  |                      | F           |
| 1405<br>1406<br>1407  | Masaccio, painter, born. Prince James of Scotland captured. Albany, regent, in Scotland. France interdicted by the Pope.   |                      | C           |
| 1409<br>1410          | Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made<br>Pope by council of Pisa.   | 1493                 | S           |
| 1411                  | of Germany. University of St. Andrews founded.   | 1100                 | L           |
| 1412                  | Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat<br>the Highland Scots.<br>Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.  | 1494                 | C           |
| 1413<br>1414          | Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of<br>England.<br>Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII.  | 1495<br>1496         | I<br>P<br>N |
|                       | deposed. Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of  |                      | S           |
| 1415                  | Germany.  Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.   | 1497<br>1498         | C           |
| 1416                  | der Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.<br>John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned<br>at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.<br>The partisans of Huss take up arms;  | 1499                 | Т           |
| 1417<br>1419          | a severe war ensues. Cobham burnt. The Hussites take Prague.   |                      | N           |
| 1420                  | Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John Wessel.  | <b>1</b> 500         | P           |
| 1422                  | Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.   | 1501                 | Е           |
| $^{1423}_{1425}$      | Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.  James I. reigns in Scotland.  War between Milan and Venice.  | 1502                 | S           |
| 1429                  | The Paston Letters.  Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives   |                      | C           |
|                       | them from all their conquests in France except Calais. Charles VIII. King of France. Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in Decem-   |                      |             |
| 1430                  | Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.  Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.  | ·1503                | I<br>I<br>P |
| 1431                  | Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Medici at Florence. Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.  | 1504                 | E           |
| 1433                  | Lisbon the capital of Portugal.<br>Council of Basle.   |                      | E           |
| 1435                  | Birth of Thomas Malory. Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.  | 1505<br>1506         | E           |
|                       | Sicily and Naples united. End of Hussite wars. War of Turks with Venice.   | 1500                 |             |
| $\frac{1436}{1437}$   | Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.  James I., of Scotland, murdered.  James II. becomes King.  |                      | I           |
|                       | Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.   | 1508                 | I<br>I      |
| 1438                  | University of Florence founded.  The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Ger-  | 1509                 | I           |
| 1439                  | many. Council of Florence.   | 1510                 | I<br>E      |
| 1442                  | Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.  Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hun-   | 1511                 | Ī           |
| 1443<br>1445          | garians. Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated. Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.  | 1512                 | S           |
| 1447                  | The Arabian Knights issued (?). Nicholas V. Pope. Duke of Gloucester murdered.   |                      | ]           |
| 1449                  | The Cforzas at Milan. Alphonso V. at Aragon. Peacock's "Repressor."  |                      | H           |
| 1450                  | Jack Cade's insurrection. Early English Ballads. Birth of Dunbar; died 1530.   | 1513                 | I           |
| $\frac{1451}{1452}$   | University of Glasgow founded. Earl Douglas murdered by James II. The Archduchy of Austria created, with   |                      | I           |
| 1453                  | sovereign power, by Frederick III.<br>Constantinople captured by Mohammed  |                      | I           |
|                       | II.; end of the Eastern Empire.<br>End of the French and English wars.<br>The Mazarin Bible issued.  | 1514<br>15 <b>15</b> | I           |
| 1455-                 | -71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI.<br>and the Duke of York, afterwards Ed-<br>ward IV.  |                      | ]           |
| 1456                  | Battle of St. Albans. Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.  |                      | ]           |
| 1457                  | Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives. Pius II. Pope at Rome.  | 1516                 | ]           |
| 1458<br>1460          | Birth of Skelton; died 1528. The Turks conquer Greece. Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of Eng-  |                      |             |
| 1461                  | land. Louis XI. King of France.  | 1517                 | 1           |
| 1462<br>1463          | modern Russian Empire. Turkish war with Venice.  |                      | :           |
| 1464                  | Close of Austria's war with Frederick III. "League of the Public Good," formed by  |                      |             |
| 1467                  | the nobles, against Louis.<br>Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.   | 1518                 |             |
| 1468<br>1470-<br>1471 | The Coventary mysteries.  -'92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.  League of Italian cities against the   | 1519                 |             |
|                       | Turks. William Caxton establishes first English printing press.  | 1520                 |             |
|                       | printing press. Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker. Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.   |                      |             |
| 1473                  | Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and  | 1521                 |             |
| 1474                  | scentur; ded 1538. Birth of Ariosto; died 1538. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile. Edward IV. invades France.  |                      |             |
| 1475                  | Ivan introduces cannon and brearms   | 1522                 |             |
|                       | into Russia.   |                      |             |

|                           |  |                       | SUPPLEMENT XIII.   |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
|                           | ANCIENT  | ME                    | DIEVAL AND MODERN  |
| . D.<br>475<br>476<br>477 | Birth of Sir John Fortescue. Battle of Murten. Russian war with Tartars. Artous and Burgundy united to France by Maximillian's marriage. Birth of Witing Control and 1576  | A. D.<br>1522<br>1523 | First Scotch invasion of England. The Louvre, Paris, commenced. Italian League against Francis I. Clement VII. Pope at Rome. Berner's Froisart.  |
| 178<br>179                | Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576. Duke of Clarence murdered. Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.  | 1524                  | Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.<br>Verazzani's discoveries in North America.<br>Birth of Rousard; died 1586.<br>Settlement of New France (Canada).  |
| 480<br>481<br>482         | Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.  Mohammed II. takes Otranto.  Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases  Brandenburg from Sigismund.  Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of  | 1525                  | Battle of Pavia. Francis I. defeated and taken prisoned by Charles V. Peasants' War in Germany. Albert of Brandenburg embraces Luth eranism and becomes Duke of East   |
| 183                       | Russia.  Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.  Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.  Edward V. made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower.  Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.  Charles VIII. King of France.  | 1526                  | Prussia and Fief of Poland.<br>Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hun-<br>gary to Austria.<br>Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.<br>Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.   |
| 185                       | Birth of Luther; died 1546. Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville. Bosworth Field. August 22. death of Richard I.  | 1527                  | Mongol dynasty founded in India. Tyndale's new Testament published. Germans capture Rome. Papal war. Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.   |
|                           | Henry VII. crowned.  Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.  B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.  The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.  | 1528                  | Death of Machiavelli.<br>Birth of Camoens; died 1579.<br>Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.<br>Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast.<br>Constable Bourbon at Rome.  |
| 88                        | tuted in England. Province joined to France. War between Russia and Sweden. The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.  | 1529                  | James V., of Scotland, reigns.<br>Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.<br>Diet at Spiers, Germany.<br>Turks invade Austria.<br>France and Spain sign treaty of peace at   |
| 90<br>91                  | Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.<br>Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.<br>Alexander VI. Pope.<br>Sevnigorod defeats and annihilates the<br>Tartars.  | 1530                  | Cambria.  Sir Thomas More, Chancellor.  The Augsburg Confession published.  Persecution of Protestants begun in France.  |
|                           | Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.  Ferdinand conquers Grenada and de-   | 1531                  | Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey. Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland. Italy conquered by Charles V. Russia makes peace with the Tartars. League of Smalkald formed by Protes-  |
|                           | stroys the Moorish power in Spain. Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII. Henry sells the sovereignty of France. Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498. Spanish persecution of the Jews.   | 1991                  | tant princes. First European Colony in South America. San Vincente founded. Royal printing press established in  |
| 93                        | Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.  League between Russia and Denmark.  Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.  | 1532                  | France. Elliot's "Governor" issued. Death of Zwingle; born 1484. France annexes Brittany. Congrete of Days boring.   |
| 95                        | Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Naples. Lollards persecuted in England. Poynings' Act in Ireland. Naples lost to Charles.  | 1533                  | Conquest of Peru begins. Calvin at Geneva. Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty. Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.  |
| 97                        | Spain accrues to Austria by the marriage<br>of Philip I. with the heiress of Ara-<br>gon and Castile.<br>Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and<br>surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.   | 1534                  | Birth of Montague; died 1592. The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded. The Anabaptist war; they capture Mun- ster. Henry VIII is styled "Head of the  |
| .98<br>.99                | Louis XII. King of France. The French unite with Venice and seize Milan. Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain. Swiss Confederacy independent.  |                       | Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom. Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland. Foundation of Jesuit order.  |
| 00<br>01                  | Perkin Warbeck executed. Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26. Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3. Brasle and Schaffhausen join the Swiss   | <b>1</b> 53 <b>5</b>  | Comeggio died; born 1493.<br>Execution of Sir Thomas More, in England.<br>Cartier's second voyage, enters and<br>names the St. Lawrence, ascends the   |
| 502                       | Confederation.  Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.  Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.  Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of  |                       | river as far as present site of Montreal<br>Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and con-<br>quers adjacent country.<br>California supposed to have been discov-<br>ered by an expedition fitted out by<br>Cortez under Grijalva.  |
| 603                       | Honduras, and explores the coasts of<br>the islands; discovers and names Por-<br>to Bello, November 2.<br>Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.<br>Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.<br>Portuguese in India.   | 1536                  | Cromwell, vicar-general in England. Suppression of monasteries in England Coverdale's Bible issued.  Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.  |
| 604                       | Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.<br>Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575.<br>Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.<br>Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius.<br>Columbus, worried by the machinetions  | 1537                  | Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries<br>Jane Seymour.<br>The Portuguese granted Macao, China.<br>The Boulevards, Paris, commenced.<br>English suppression of the monasteries  |
| 505<br>506                | of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7. Birth of John Knox; died 1572. Death of Columbus, May 20; he was treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government.  | 1539                  | Death of Jane Seymour. Pilgrimage of Grace. Adoption of the six articles, England. First edition of Cromwell's Bible pub lished. Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy.   |
|                           | Buchanan born; died 1582. Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland. Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552. Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.  | 1540                  | Execution of Cromwell.  Greece subjected to the Ottoman Empire.  Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves January 6; divorced July 9; marrie  |
| 508<br>50 <b>9</b>        | League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximillian, against Venice. Henry VIII. King of England; he mar- ries Catherine of Aragon. Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.  |                       | Catherine Howard, August 8.  James V., of Scotland, dies.  Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; regency of Cardinal Beaton.  Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.   |
| 510                       | Russia again invaded by Tartars. Execution of Dudley and Empson. Ojedo founds San Sebastian. Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice. Velasquez subdues Cuba.  | 1541                  | Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603<br>Orellana sails down the Amazon to the<br>sea.<br>Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled   |
| 512                       | Selim 1. made King of Turkey by Janissaries.  Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida  | 1542                  | De Soto discovers the Mississippi River<br>Catherine Howard executed.<br>Henry VIII. takes the title of King o<br>Ireland.<br>Roberval's expedition to the St. Law   |
| 513                       | coast.  Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.  Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594.  Navarre annexed to Spain.  England invades France.  England invades France.  | 1543<br>1544          | rence. Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the ag of fourteen. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Death of Copernicus; born 1473. Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy  |
|                           | Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat. Scotland invades England. Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.   |                       | France at war with England and Spain<br>English invasion of France under Henr<br>VIII.<br>Birth of Tasso; died 1595.<br>University of Konigsberg founded b   |
| 514<br>5 <b>15</b>        | Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and<br>the arts. Wolsey's power begins in England. Battle of Marignano. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and<br>Germans.   | 1545                  | Duke Albert.  Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.  Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.  Ascham "Toxophilus."  Council of Trent.   |
| 516                       | Maximillian I. secures the Hungarian succession.  Francis I. becomes King of France. First English prose history. Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582. Death of Ferdinand King of Spain.   | 1546<br>1546-         | Death of Martin Luther. France concludes peace with England. Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scoland.  -52 Charles V., of Germany, makes we can the Protectants, who are assisted.  |
| 516<br>517                | Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.  Charles I. King of Spain.  Accession of the House of Austria.  Turks gain Egypt.  Europeans first obtain a footing in China.  | 1547                  | later by Henry II. Earl of Surrey, England, executed. Death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. reigns under protectorshi  |
| 011                       | Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds<br>Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.<br>Luther begins the work of reformation<br>in Germany.<br>Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mex-  |                       | of the Duke of Somerset.  Henry II. King of France.  Battle of Pinkey.  Death of Victoria Colonna; born 14  The Smalcadic war.  Birth of Cervantes; died 1616  |
|                           | ican coast.  Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.  Birth of Surrey; died 1547.   | 1548<br>1549          | Hall's Chronicle issued.  Execution of Lord Seymour, England arrest of his brother, the Duke of Sorerst.  Like France Scotch reformation   |
| 518<br>.519               | Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and<br>names it New Spain.<br>Cortez lands in Mexico.<br>Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of  | 1550                  | John Knox's Scotch reformation. Udal, earliest English comedy. Birth of Coke; died 1634. Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.   |
| 520                       | Germany as Charles V.  "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII. Balboa passes through Magellen's Straits.   | 1552                  | in England.  Duke of Somerset beheaded.  Metz successfully defended by the Du of Guise.  |
| 1521                      | Battle of Razau; Russia defeats Poland. Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.   | 1553                  | Close of religious war in Germany the Peace of Passan.  Massacre of Cazan, Russia.  Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 161  Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine  Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.  Lady Lane Gray proclaimed Oneen  |
| 1522                      | Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope. France and Spain at war. Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles V.   |                       | Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6. Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen England, July 10, but relinquishes t title.   |
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                                                                                                                                                              America.

Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.

Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.

Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island set-
                                                                                                                                                             telements.

Davis Strait discovered by Davis.

1586 Battle of Zutphen.

Sir Philip Sydney killed.

Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.

1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.

Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Frotheringay Castle.

1588 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.

Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.

1590 Battle of Ivry.
                                                                                                                                          hed
                                                                                                                                          uke
                                                                                                                                                                1590 Battle of Ivry.
Henry IV. defeats the League.
Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Hol-
                                                                                                                                                                land.

1591 Birth of Herrick; died 1674.

1592 Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.

Birth of Quarles; died 1644.

Birth of Gassendi; died 1655.

1593 Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.

Birth of Shirley; died 1666.
Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of
England, July 10, but relinquishes the
title.
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O.

Shakespeare's poems first issued.
Capture of Cadiz by Essex.
University of Barcellona founded.
Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
Bacon's essays published.
Death of Philip II., of Spain.
Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
Irish rebellion of O'Niel, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
Bodleian founded.
Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons. A. D. 1553 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in 1553 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.
Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."
Servetus burnt by Calvin.
Birth of Hooker; died 1600.
Birth of Spenser; died 1599.
1554 Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded.
Mary marries Philip of Spain.
Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586.
Persecution of Protestants in England.
Siberia discovered.
Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in England. Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in England.

1555 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Cranmer burned at the stake.

Philip II. rules in Holland.
Religious peace of Augsburg.
Bale's "King John" issued.

1556 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.

Philip II. King of Spain.

Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany. Bodleian founded.
Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1641.
Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660. 1599 many. iign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign many.
Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindoostan.

1557 Spain at war with France.
Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.
Alva takes Rome.

1558 Calais retaken by the French.
Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphine. Modern History. 1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders. The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of \$360,000. Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac, Dauphine. Elizabeth accedes to English throne, No-Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.

Re-establishes the Church of England.

1559 Francis II. King of France.

Treaty of Cateau-Cambreris signed.

William Cecil Secretary in England.

1560 Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.

The Geneva Bible issued.

Birth of Southwell issued.

Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain. Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682. Portuguese introduce tobacco into India. 1601 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.
Alleged discovery of Australia by Portu-Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.

1561 Birth of Bacon; died 1626.
Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.
Religious wars in France.

1562 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.
Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.
Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Huguenots. Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.

1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
Champlain's first expedition to the St.
Lawrence.

1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.
Union of England and Scotland, March 4.

1604 First settlements in Nova Scotia by Acadians.
Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.
Hampton Court Conference. guenots.

Guess killed at the siege of Orleans.

Temporary peace with the Huguenots.

The Escurial Palace of Spain founded. Tusser's Bucolics issued.
Birth of Drayton; died 1631.
Maximillian II. King of Germany.
Florida colonized by Huguenots.
Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.
Birth of Galleo; died 1640. Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.

Hampton Court Conference.

1605 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.

1606 Great fire in Constantinople.

Matins at Moscow.

Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.

Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Australia observed by the Dutch.

Silk and other manufactures introduced into France. The Tuileries, Paris, begun.

The Julieries, Paris, begun.

Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.

Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley. St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Mel-Silk and other manufactures introduced into France.

Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria. Birth of Corneille; died 1684.

1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr.

1608 Quebe founded by Champlain.
John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.

Ulster settlements made by the English. Birth of John Milton; died 1674.

1609 Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.

Moriscoes expelled from Spain by Philip III. St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melendez.

1566 Confederacy of "Guenx" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.

1567 Religious wars resumed in France;
Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.
Alva enters the Netherlands.
Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of connivance.
Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
James VI., Earl of Murray, regent.

1568 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seeks shelter in England.

1569 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Moucontour. III.
The Douay Bible first issued. The Douay Bible first issued.
Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.
Champlain's discoveries in Canada.
Virginia obtains a new charter.
Hawkins at Mogul Court.
King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between England and Scotland.
"King James' Version" of the Bible completed. contour. 1570 Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down.

Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.

Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.

Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.

Birth of Kepler; died 1630.

Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.

Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crippled. "King James' Version" of the Bible completed.

Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.

Louis XIII. King of France.

The Palais-Royal, Paris, built.

The title of Baronet created by James I. Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.

Issue of the English Bible, "King James' Version."

Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.

Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany.

English factories established in India. Virginia receives a third charter.

Death of Prince Henry.

Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia. 1611 pled. Moscow, Russia, burned by the lartars. pled.
Moscow, Russia, burned by the lartars.
Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent.
Rebellion of William of Orange against
Philip's tyranny.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France,
August 24.
Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite,
of Valois.
Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.
1574 Accession of Henry III., of France, the
last of the Valois.
Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.
1575 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Holland.
Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.
1576 Ghent pacified.
Provinces in Holland unite against
Spain.
Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
Frobisher enters San Francisco Bay.
The Holy Catholic League organized.
1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640.
Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.
1577 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626.
League of Utrecht.
Northern provinces of Holland declare
their independence.
Fitzerald's Irish rebellion suppressed. 1613 Accession of the Komanon Dynasty in Russia.

Michael Fedorvoitz Czar.
Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.
The Overbury murder, England.
Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.
Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatine.
English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch.
Smith explores the New England coast.
Dutch settlements in New Jersey.
Napier's Logarithms.
Villier's Duke of Buckingham, favorite.
The present Tsing Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars.
Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
Harvey discovers circulation of blood, Russia Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence. rebellion suppressed. Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas. Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their alle-Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare. Harvey discovers circulation of blood. 1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Mosgiance.
English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 cow.
Finland ceded to Sweden.
The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia,
between the Protestants, under the
Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Baprisoners. Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1581 Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed. 1582 Sante Fe, New Mexico, founded by Es-Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.

Sir Walter Raleigh executed.

Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.

Australian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.

Replay's Laws published pejo. 1583 Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645. William of Orange assassinated.

Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement;
accession of Henry IV., of Navarre,
first of Bourbon line.

Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to
America.

Southern provinces of Holland subdued and others.
Kepler's Laws published.
1619 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.
The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.
1620 Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.

Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.
Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
Navarre annexed to France.
Spain and Holland at War.
Philip IV. King of Spain.
The Dutch West India Company formed.
Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.

The Dutch West India Company formed.
Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.
Seldom and Pym imprisoned.
Birth of Moliere; died 1673.
New Hampshire first settled.
First edition of Shakespeare's works.
Richelieu's reforms, begins with the finances.

finances.
England declares war with Spain.
Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.

Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.
Accession of King Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta
Maria, of France.
Huguenot uprising.
1626 Death of Lord Bacon.

1622

1623

- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy.
  Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
  Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada. company of one hundred associates War between England and France. Birth of Brossnet; died 1704. The Duke of Buckingham assassinated. Rochelle surrenders after a memorable 1628
- siege. Petition of Right, England. Massachusetts Bay settled. Elliot sent to the Tower of London. Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688. English seize French possessions in Can-
- Champlain made prisoner and sent to England. England.
  Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay
  Company.
  Edict of Restitution.
  The city of Boston founded.
  Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in-
- 1630 vades Germany.

  Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of
  France and Victor Amadeus I., of Sa-
- voy.
  Birth of Dryden; died 1700.
  Charter of Maryland granted to Lord
  Baltimore, and settled by Irish Cath-1632 Charter olics.
  Canada restored to the French by treaty
- of St. Germain.
  The Cavalier Poets,
  Birth of Lock; died 1704.
  Champlain returns to Canada with new 1633 settlers. Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of
- Gustavus Adolphus. 1634 French Academy established by Riche-Spain at war with France, which is in-Assassination of Wallenstein.
- Assassination of Wallenstein.
  Ship money levied in England.
  Connecticut settlements at Hartford,
  Windsor and Weathersfield.
  Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.
  Death of Champlain.
  The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.
  University of Utrecht founded.
  Claius' play of Creation.
  Claius' play of Creation.

  1637 Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.
  Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.
  - Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada. The Island of Montreal settled.
  - The Island of Montreal settled.

    Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money."

    Prynne fined by Star Chamber.

    Harvard College founded.

    First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.
- Island.

  New Haven colony founded.
  First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.
  Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.
  Solenm League and Covenant between England and Scotland.
- England and Scotland.

  1639 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.

  Pacification of Dunse.

  Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
- land.
  First printing press in America.
  Birth of Racine; died 1699.
  John of Braganza drives Spaniards from
- John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.

  Portugal wins its independence.
  Beginning of the Long Parliament.
  First American book issued.
  Earl of Stafford beheaded.
  Judgment against Hampden annulled.
  Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.
  Fort St. George built at Madras.
  Death of Galileo and Richelieu.
  Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House. 1641
- Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.
  Civil war in England.
  Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
  Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored.
  Hobb's Leviathan published.
  Birth of Newton; died 1727.
  First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
  Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.
  Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendency of Mazarin.
  Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
  Covenant approved by Parliament.
  Turrene on the Rhine.
  Torricelli's Barometer.
  1644 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.
- Cromwell.

  Seeond battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
  Charter granted to Rhode Island.
  Indian massacre in Virginia.
  Self-denying ordinance, England.
  Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
  Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.
  Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
  Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.
- Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.

  Alexis, ealled the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.

  Royal Society of England founded.

  1646 Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.

  Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.

  Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.

  Treaty of Westphalia.

  Switzerland's independence acknowledged.
- edged. Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic. of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants. Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia. Civil wars of the Froude.
- Canadians at war with the Indians.
  The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden. 1648
- berstadt and Minden.

  New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

  1649 Trial and execution of Charles I.

  Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.

  Confession of Faith.
- 1650 Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scot-land.
- 1651 Leopold I. made King of Hungary.
  Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat Battle of worcester, sept. 5, of Royalists.
  Charles II. flees to France.
  "Barebones" Parliament.
  Birth of Fenelon; died 1715.
  English Navigation Act.
- English Navigation Act.
  England at war with Holland.
  The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep
  the Channel." 1652
- Ruyter defeated by Blake.
  gro insurrection suppressed in Mex-1653 reco.
  Peace between England and Holland.
  Death of Van Tromp.
  Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell,
  April 20. He becomes Lord Protector,
  Dec 1.6
- Dec. 16. 1654 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroqueis. Russian victories in Poland.
- Spain and England at war, which lasts five years. 1656 Russian Tru
- Truce of N.emetz, or Wilma, with Poland. Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederic William, the Great Elector.

- 1656 Jamaica conquered.
  1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
  Death of Admiral Blake.
- Death of Admiral Blake.

  Accession of Leopold I. in Germany.

  Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.

  Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico.

  Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.
  Peace of the Pyrenees.
- The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the mon-
- Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.

  Birth of Stahl; died 1734.

  1061 Death of Mazarin.
  Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.
  Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.

  Birth of De Foe; died 1731.
  The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.

  1662 Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.

- 1662 Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.
  Act of Uniformity, May 19.
  The Church of England restored. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.

  1663 Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.
  Earthquake in Canada.
  Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.
  1664 France begins war with Holland.
  New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.
  The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
  North Carolina settled.
  De Courcelles governor in Canada.
- North Carolina settled.

  De Courcelles governor in Canada.

  War with the Mohawks.

  Second Dutch war with England.

  Death of Philip II, regency of Anne.

  The Great Plague in London.

  Western Australia named New Holland,
  by Dutch.

  Canada granted to French West India

  Company.
- Company.

  Company.

  1666 De Ruyter defeated by Monk.

  Mohawk villages destroyed Mohawk French.
- Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences found-
- ed.

  Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.
  First Russian vessel built.
  Birth of Swift; died 1745.
  New York City; 384 houses.

  1668 Triple Alliance; England, Holland and
  Sweden united against France.
  Treaty of Lisbon.
  Spain recognizes Portugal's independence. ence.
- Russian ambassador sent to France and Spain.

  Spain.

  France and Sweden break the triple
  Alliance, and declare war against Holland.

  First settlements of English in South
  Carolina.

  Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.

  1671 Birth of Steele; died 1729.

  1672 Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.
  Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.

  William of Orange, stadtholder. Spain.
- William of Orange, stadtholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland. The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.

  The French acquire Pondicherry, India.
  Count de Frontenac, Governor of Can
- Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719. Virginia granted to Arlington and Cul-1673 Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in
- Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.

  1674 Death of the poet John Milton.
  Discovery of the Mississippi.

  1675 King Philip's war in New England.
  Birth of Clarke; died 1729.

  1677 William of Orange marries Mary.

  "Paradise Lost" first published.

  1678 Russia begins war with the Turks.
  Peace of Nimeguen, France.
  England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."

  Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered. Expedition of La Salle.
- Expedition of La Salle.
  Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published.
  Birth of Bolinbroke; died 1751.
  Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament.
  Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.
  East India Company begins trading in China. 1679
- China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
  Mississippi river explored by Hennepin.
  Charleston, South Carolina, founded.
  The Exclusion Bill, England.
  Origin of the Whig and Tory.
- Mahratta power begins in India. La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana. names Louisiana.

  De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
  Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great,
  in Russia.

  Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.
  The Cossacks subdued by Russia.
  William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.
  Delaware granted to Penn.
  Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of
  Vienna.
- Vienna.

  Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth. Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.
- Canada renews war with the Iroquois.
  Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.
  Greece invaded by the Venetians.
  Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.
  1685 Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow.
  Accession of James II. of England.
  Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.
- Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.

  Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.

  Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.

  Texas colonized by Spaniards.

  Birth of Handel; died 1759.

  Birth of Bach; died 1750.

  1686 William Dampier lands in Australia.

  Louis marries Madame de Maintenon.

  Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.

  Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1757.

  Birth of Young; died 1765.

  1687 Athens captured by the Venetians.

  Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.

  Accession of Joseph I.
- Madame Guyon, and the "Quietists," per-
- 1688 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 30. Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. Landing of the Prince of Orange on
  - English soil.

    Bonsset's Variations issued.

    Birth of Pope; died 1744.

    William and Marv proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13. James II. lands in Ireland. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia. Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed. King William's war.

- French and Indians ravage New England frontier.

  Canadian expedition fails.

  The Toleration Act passes Parliament.

  Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Can-
- Frontenae again made Governor of Canada.
  France at war with England.
  Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.
  French and Indians destroy Schenectady,
  New York.
  Massacre of Salmon Falls.
  Siege of Londonderry.
  British colonies in America resolve to
  invade Canada.
  Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by
  the British fleet.
  Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against
  France. France.
  William III. lands in Ireland, June 10.
  Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James de-
- Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.

  French invasion of Spain.
  Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.
  Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.

  Beginning of the English national debt.
  Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
  Massacre of Glencoe.
  Battles in Steinkirk and Landen.
  Birth of Bradley; died 1762.
  Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.
  Bank of England established.
  Marv. Queen of England, dies.
- Bank of England established.
  Mary, Queen of England, dies.
  Dictionary of French Academy issued.
  University of Halle founded.
  Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752.
  Birth of Voltaire; died 1778.
  Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773.
  Turks again invade Hungary.
  Bayle's Dictionary published.
  Abolition of censorship of the English
  Dress.
- press.
- Trinity Church, New York, founded. Peace of Ryswick. Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
- and Holland.

  Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.

  Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous crucity.

  End of King William's war.

  Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.

  Death of Frontenac.

  First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.

  The Darien expedition sails.
- France.
  The Darien expedition sails.
  Second East India Company formed.
  Birth of Savage; died 1743.
  Birth of Warburton; died 1779.
  Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
  The Morea ceded to Venice.
  Further explorations of the Mississippi.
  Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.
  The French in Canada make peace with
- The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois. Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in suc-
- the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.

  Charles II., of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.

  War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.

  Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain. Sent. 16. main, Sept. 16. Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit.
- he French found Detroit.
  he Prussian monarchy established by
  Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.
  Russia at war with Sweden.
  Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.
  Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants
- ants.

  1702 Death of William III. of England.

  Anne succeeds to the English throne
  March 8.

  Beginning of "Queen Anne's War."

  Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch. Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain.

  Treaty of French with the Five Nations. Massachusetts frontier ravaged
- Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.

  1703 Peter founds St. Petersburgh, and makes it the capital of the empire.

  Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.

  Irish parliament petitions for union.

  Birth of Jonathan Edwards, died 1758.
- Birth of John Wesley; died 1758.
  Birth of John Wesley; died 1794.

  Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious
- Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.

  The English capture Gibraltar.
  Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard.
  England passes the Irish "Popery Act."
  Battle of Donanwerth.
  Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.
- Barcclona.
- Barcolona.

  Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany.

  Defeat of the French at Ramilles.

  Battle of Turin.

  The French raise the siege and surrender

  Naples and Lombardy.

  Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.

  Union of England and Scotland as the

  Kingdom of Great Britain. Nuenburg seized and Lecklenburg pur-chased by Frederick I. Holland. Germany and England at war Holland, Germany and England at war against France.
  First expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, fails.
  Defeat of the allies, at Almauze.
  Death of Aurungzebe.
  Birth of Fielding; died 1754.
  Birth of Buffon; died 1788.
- 1708 Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria.
  The French squadron routed by the English, under Admiral Byng.
  Discovery of Herculaneum.
  1709 England determines upon the conquest
- of Canada. Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats
  Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey. 14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to
- 1709 Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again
- Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784. Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Anthe English, and name changed to Annapolis.

  Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenava.

  Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed.

  The "Tattler" first published.

  1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Ousebee.
- Quebec Russia at war with Turkey.

  Accession of Charles VI., of Germany.

  A slave market opened in Wall Street,
- A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.
  Birth of Hume; died 1776.
  The principality of Meurs acquired by Prussia.
  Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war 1712 in Switzerland. Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria Birth of Rosseau; died 1779.

- 1713 Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.

  Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to Newroundiand and rove bosons
  England.
  Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of
  Milan given to the Emperor of Austria.
  Barcelona, Spain, besieged.
  Frederick William I. becomes King of Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia
- sia. Birth of Sterne; died 1768. Death of Queen Anne. George I. becomes King of England, Aug. I. Aug. 1.
  Hanovarian succession begins.
  Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the Netherlands.
  Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.
  Birth of Gluck; died 1787.
  Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar
- Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.

  Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.

  Landing of the Chevilier at Peterhead, December 22.

  Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.

  Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.

  Russia adds Esthonia, Levonia, and a large part of Finland to the Empire.

  Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
- large part of Finland to the Empire.
  Peter visits Germany, Holland and
  France.
  Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.
  Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain.
  Prussia and Sweden at war.
  Death of Louis the Great; accession of
  Louis XV., his grandson.
  Great era of speculation.
  George Law's financial schemes.
  The village charter of Brooklyn first issued.
  The Septennial Bill passed in England.
  Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.
  New Orleans founded.
  Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.
- Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.
  The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.
- Sardinia.
  Peace of Passavowitz.
  Austria gains additional territory.
  Russia expels the Jesuits.
  Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
  Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
  Battle of Glenshiel.
  Ostend East India Company founded.
  Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India.

- Ostend East India Company founded.
  Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India.
  Robinson Crusoe published.

  1720 Sardinia is made a kingdom.
  Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes, collapse.
  Widespread financial distress.

  1721 Birth of Smollet; died 1771.
  Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.
  1722 The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.
  Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
  1723 Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
  Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.
  Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.
  Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.
  1724 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.
  "Wood's half-pence."
  Great excitement in Ireland.
  Modern History at Oxford University.
  Guy's Hospital founded.
  1725 Death of Peter the Great.
  Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
  The New York Gazette founded.
  Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.
  1726 Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
- 1726 Prussia concludes a league with Ger-
- Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
  Birth of Hutton; died 1797.
  Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June 11.
  Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
  Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.
  A city library founded in New York.
  Birth of Lessing; died 1781.
  Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, denosed. Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter
- Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughte of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Rusia.

  Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.

  Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.

  Birth of Cowper; died 1800.

  Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22.

  Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.

  Birth of Wieland; died 1813.

  "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by thangman.
- hangman. Birth of Priestly; died 1804.
- Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies. Birth of John Adams: died 1826.
- Birth of John Adams; died 1826.
  Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I.,
  Duke of Lorraine.
  War between Spain and Portugal.
  Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1792.
  Hungary again at war with the Turks.
  Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
  Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died
  1820.
- Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822. England again declares war with Spain. Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey. Russia renounces her rights on the Black
- Invasion of India by Persia.
  Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah.
  Methodism begins in England.
  Prohibition of the publication of De-
- Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England.

  1740 Death of the Emperor Charles VI., of Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.

  Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany.

  Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

  Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-class power.
- Prussia advanced to the rank of a firstclass power.

  Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia.
  New York Society Library founded.
  Swedenborg flourishes.

  1741 Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and France
  make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain.
  Prussian victory at Molwitz.
  Breslau ceded to Prussia.
  Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great,
  imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns
  in his stead.
  Russia at war with Sweden.

  1742 The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor
  of Germany as Charles VII.

  1743 The French defeated at Dettingn by the
  English.
- English. Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826. Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War. Friesland annexed to Prussia.
- Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell.

  Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany.
- many.

  le young pretender lands at Moidart,
  Scotland.

  Provides at Preston Pans, Scotland.

  Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans,
  Jan. 17, and invasion of England.

  Birth of Hannah More; died —

  Birth of John Jay; died 1829.

  Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813.

  Royalists again defeated at Falkirk, Jan.

  17.

1746

- 1746 Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16.
  Victories of Marshal Saxe.
  Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia.
  French and English struggle for possession of India.
  Capture of Madras by the French.
  1747 The French invade Flanders.
  Statdholdership revived in Holland.
  Execution of Lord Lovat in England.
  Klopstock's Messiah issued.
  Birth of David, painter; died 1825.
  1748 The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
  The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.
  France takes a part of Flanders.
  1749 De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada.

- De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada.
  French encroach upon Nova Scotia.
  Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
  Birth of Laplace; died 1827.
  Birth of Playfair; died —
  Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
  The first theater in New York opened.
  Discovery of Pompeii.
  Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.
  Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
  Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie. 1750
- 1751
- Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie.
  Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
  Birth of James Madison; died 1836.

  1752 The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.
  The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.

  New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.
  The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.

  1753 Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre.
  Charles III. King of Spain.

  1754 Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
  Peace between France and England in India.

  Port Necessity built at Great Meadows;
- Peace Detween Lands
  India.
  Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows;
  Washington surrenders it to De Villiere with honors of war.
  Kings, now Columbia, College, New York,
- liere with honors of war.
  Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.

  1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
  Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.
  French Acadians taken from their homes.
  Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.
- and Índians. Niagara expedition fails. Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
  Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
  Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.
  War declared between France and England
- 1756 land.
  Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
  Austria, Russia and France allied against
  Prussia.
  Frederick invades Saxony and captures
- Saxon army.

  Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.

  The conquest of India begun by Great
- The conquest of India begun by Great
  Britain.

  Admiral Byng executed, March 14.

  Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.

  The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.

  Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.

  Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chanderuagore, March 23.

  Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.

  Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
- Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
  Frederick defeated in the battle of Kolin, May 18.
  Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau. Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.
  Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.
  Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens.
  Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.
  Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.
  Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1822.
  Birth of Canova, sculptor; died 1822.
  Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe.
  Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's
- der Wolfe.
  Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.
  Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
  Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet; Fort George built.
  General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne from the French.
  Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hochkerchau.
- kerchau. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India. 1759 Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 23. ne French abandon Ticonderoga and The
- The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

  Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
  Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
  Quebec surrenders to the English.
  Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain.
  The Prussians defeated in the battles of Minders, Cunersdorf and Maxen.
  The French driven back in India.
  England obtains much territory from Subadhar. of Deccan.
- Subadhar, of Deccan. Birth of Schiller; died 1805. Birth of Schiller; died 1805.
  Quebec attacked by the French under
  De Levi.
  Montreal captured by the English.
  Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
  Death of George II., of England, and succession of George III., Oct. 25.
  Berlin captured by the Austrians and
  Russians. 1760
- Russians.
  Battle of Torgan; defeat of the Austrians.
- Thurot's invasion of Ireland.
  Coote retakes Arcot, India.
  George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of
  Mecklenburg, Strelitz.
  The French surrender Pondicherry, in
  India.
  - India.
    Revolution at St. Petersburg.
    Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II.,
    called the Great, becomes Empress of
    Russia.
    Series against declares were against Eng-Spain again declares war against Eng-land and Portugal and invades the latter country.
    Battles of Freiburg and Burkersdorf;
    Austrians defeated in Silesia, by Fred-
- Jesuits banished from France Jesuits banished from France.
  Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England.
  Peace of Paris.
  Canada ceded to Great Britain.
  Pondicherry restored to France.
  Governor Murray appointed governor
  Canada, and first introduces Engl
- laws.
  Close of the Seven Years' War.
  Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia. Prussia.
  Treaty of Madrid restores peace be-tween Spain, Portugal and England.
  John Wilkes arrested for sedition.
  Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia.

  Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.

| 1763 | Pontiac's war; Indians capture English   |
|------|--|
|      | forts and massacre inhabitants.          |
|      | The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. |
|      | G. Granville, English Prime Minister.    |
|      | Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.     |
| 1764 | Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Em-  |
|      | press.                                   |
|      | Indians sue for neace.                   |

Indians sue for peace.
End of Pontiac's war.
British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.

The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris,

# Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

## CHINA.

1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.
1812 Edict against Christianity because of

Jesuits.
1816 Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy. 1834

Kingdom of Korea established.
Opium trade prohibited.
Opium seized, causing trouble with
British. British.
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
Naval battles.
Trade with England forbidden by the

Naval battles.

Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War enewed owing to China's bad faith.
Victory of the British.
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
2 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.
China pays \$21,000,000.
3 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
Mankin and Shanghae taken by rebels.
Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.
Blockade of Canton.
Capture of Canton by English and French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed. 1841 1842

Chinese pirates destroyed. Commercial treaty with United States. English Envoy attacked by Chinese. England and France at war with China. 1859 1860

England and France at war with China. European allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indemnity, and to

apologize.
Former treaty ratified.
Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English aid. Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.

1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.
1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States

1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.
1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.
1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
Marriage of Emperor.
1873 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.
1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.
First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung opened.

First Chinese railway from Shanghae to
Woosung opened.

1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
Edict forbidding opium smoking.

1880 Serious troubles with Russia.

1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.

1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.

1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.

The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 20.

The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 15.

French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 28.

Repulse of the French at Tamsui.

rench destroy Kinpai Forts at Foo-chow, Aug. 28.
Repulse of the French at Tamsui.
French admiral declares all the For-morsan ports to be blockaded.
Insurrection in Korea.
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.

Dec. 8.

1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March

Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.
Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.
Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25
British Consulate at Ching-Ku 1885

1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 23.

1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.

1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.

1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.

1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.

Massacre of missionaries in the interior.

1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.

1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.

1908 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-Hsi, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.

Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Pu-Yi, heir presumptive.

presumptive.

1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.

1911 Revolution, and general uprising. Republic of China proclaimed.

1912 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

# INDIA.

1675 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.

East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.

1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.

1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore

1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.

1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.

1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.

1774 Office of Governor General created. Rohilla army defeated.

1775 Benares ceded to the East Indian Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.

1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.

Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.

Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.

1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali. Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.

1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
Trincomlee lost by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.

Saib.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.

1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.

1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19;
Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.

1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.

1790 Travancore captured and plundered by

and is defeated.
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by
Tippoo Saib.
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera,
May 14; Hastings begins his admirable

defense.

Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.

Peace of charter of East India Com-1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor

1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
1799 Saib killed, May 4.
1799 Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
1799 Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to the English.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
1803 The British receive further concessions.
1804 Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.
1805 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
1806 Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
1807 General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
1808 Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1809 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
1806 General Lake takes Holkar at battle of Deeg, No. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund and other territory.
1806 Mutify among Sepoys.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
1814 Policy Paice of Paice of

patam.

1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.

1814 Ecclesiastical establishment to any British India trade thrown open to any

India trade thrown open to any British subject.

1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.

1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.

Ahmednuggur ceded to English.

Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore.

Pindarrie war.

1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holokar.

kar. The Peiswa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.

Deccan.

1818 Oudh becomes independent.

1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.

1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.

1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.

Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.

1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese

war.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays
\$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhurtpore.
Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
The northwest provinces made a separate
administration.

1835 Steam communication introduced into

India.

1838 Slavery abolished in the East.

1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.

1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.

1843 Ameers of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.

1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General.

1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.

England at war with Sikhs: hattle of

England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6. 1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon,

British victory over Signs at Souraon, February.
Treaty of Lasore.
Lord Dalhousie Governor General.
Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.
The Sikh war ended with battle of Gootoot Feb 21

jerat, Feb. 21. Sir Charles Napier becomes Commanderin-chief. Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.

minions.

Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.

Beginning of the Second Burmese war.

Pegu annexed to British Empire.

Close of the Second Burmese war.

Burmah deprived of its seaboard prov-

inces.

First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.

Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.

Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.

Indian Civil Service thrown open to com-

1854 Ganges Canal opened.
2 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
2 Canuning appointed Governor Gen-

1856 Lord Calming appointed Corland Carling appointed everal.

1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Cawnpore surrenderd by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.

Siege of Lucknow begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17: victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.

Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.

Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

Sept. 25.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore,
Dec. 6.
Battle of Futteghur, Jan 2. Sir Colin
Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21.
Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at
other points subdues the rebels.

1858 An Act for the better government of India received royal assent, Aug. 2. Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1. Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India. dia.
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace re-

Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.

The Punjaub is made a presidency.
Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25.
Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
Death of Lord Elgin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.
Bengal visited by a severe famine.
Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

1872

Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.

Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.
Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000

A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.

Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.

Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.

Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.

Massacres at Cabul.

Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.

of India. 1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras. iternational exhibition at Calcutta

1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.

1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.

Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.

1884 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.

Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon. The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.

Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.

The Ilbert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.

Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.

Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.

1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, July 7.

Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.

Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.

King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.

India gives prompt aid to England durders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
India tenders assistance to England dur-

India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.

1888 Marouis of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, Dec. 11.

1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifur, March 27.

Defeat of the Manifurans by the English, May 5.

1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.

1899 Lord Curzon haugurated Governor General, Jan. 9.

eral, Jan. 9.

1905 Great earthquake, April 4.
1912 King George visited India, and received royal ovation.

# RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-'84 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potamkin becomes prime minister.

Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister. Army neutrality. Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that

8 Army neutrality.
8 Ussia, Sweden and Denmark declare that
"free ships make free goods."

1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Sweden.
1798 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
War with Persia.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and
Austria against France.
1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the
French in Italy.
Russia forms an alliance with France.
1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
1801 He is assassinated.
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes
peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France,
April.
Battle of Austerlitz: Napoleon defeats the April.

Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the

allies, Dec. 2.
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silis-

tria.

1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated. defeated. Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14. Retreat of the French.

1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Na-

poleon. 1814 Downfall of Napoleon.

1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.

1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Alexander proclaimed King of Poland.

1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.

1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

2008 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

cow.

War with Persia.

1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.

1828 Peace with Persia.

War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.

1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.

1830 Polish war of independence begins.

1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.

1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an intergral part of the Russian Empire.

henceforth form an intergral part of the Russian Empire.

1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
Treaty of London signed by Russia.

1841 War with Circassians.

1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.

1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.

1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor.

1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.

1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."

Army sent to Turkish frontier. Conference of the great powers. War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5. English and French fleets enter the Bos-

phorus, Nov. 2. 1854 Allies enter the Black Sea. Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated. feated.
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.

the allies.
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.
Kars invested, July 15.
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French,
Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and re-1854

Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.
Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.

Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea,
Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow,
Sept. 2.
Partial emancipation of the serfs on the
imperial domains.

Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt
and Weimar.

1859 Russia censures the warlike movements
of the Germanic Confederation during
the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.

1860 Commercial treaty with China.
Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing
for the total emancipation of the serfs
throughout the empire in two years;
23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire.

1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.

Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended. War with Asiatic nations.

Sertuom in the empire ended.
War with Asiatic nations.

1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
1865 Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central
Asia created.

1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the
Czar, Sept. 15.
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
Marriage of Prince Alexander.
1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the
United States for \$7,000,000.
Attempted assassination of the Czar, in
Paris, by a Pole.
1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses.
Poland disappears from map of empire.
1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian
students.
1870 Neutrality in France-Prussian war de-

1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.

1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.

Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.

1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.

Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.

Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10. Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Rus-

sia.

Visit of the Shah of Persia.

New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.

Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.

The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.

Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.

War with Kholand.

Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.

empire.

1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bul-

Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.

Capture of Khokan.

Conquest of Khiva completed.

Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.

Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.

Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.

Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.

Investment of Kars, June 3.

Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.

Capture of Timova, July 8.

Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.

The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15.

The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.

Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, The July 19.
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31. Russian attack on Plevna partly success ful Sept. 7-11. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagii.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with
great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's
army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec.
22. Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24. Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.

31.
Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan 8, 9.
Batoum attacked without success by the Russians. Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb.

1878

21.

Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor. Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13. Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13. Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8. Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14. Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted. Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1. Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12. Explosion under diningroom of Winter

1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter

1880 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17. Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20. Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb.

France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg
and Keiff.

1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs
thrown at his carriage, March 13; one
assassin killed by explosion, another
seized. seized.

Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear

crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
Russakoff, Sophie Pieoffsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skebeleff, at Paris.
Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 6.
Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec.
10.

10.
Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.

1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.

Murghat.

Jews expelled from the Asiatic prov-

1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.

1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.

1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.

1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22.

1905 Labor riots at St. 16613333,
Jan. 22.
Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to
Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.
1905 Russia-Japan war begun, Feb. 7, 1904;
ended Sept. 5, 1905.
1907—1909 Peace Conferences held at The
Hague.

Hague.

1910 Epidemic of cholera rages over many provinces; 83,613 deaths reported.

1911 Premier Stolypin was assassinated.

1912 Fire holocaust near Tambov; 59 lives lost.

# TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in

Egypt.
Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.

Egypt.
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
1808 British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
1809 Mustapha IV., Sultan.
1801 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene. independence of Greece secured.
Turks defeated at Mitylene.
Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet de-

stroyed. 1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
Battle of Shumla.
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adri-

1829

anople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks.

Egypt invades Syria. 1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.

Turks.
Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Kutayah.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkev.

aid Turkey.

Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.

Treaty with Egypt.

Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived 1841 Menemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.

1847 New system of education introduced.

1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees' refusal sustained by England.

1851 Rebellion of Croatia.

1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places"

Places."
large Russian army crosses the Pruth. urkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia. allied fleets enter the

Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish intervention tegrity.
Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.

Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.

Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.

1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated: Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, 1856

Nov. 26.

Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.

Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29. The Crimea evacuated, July 9.

The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
Conflict with Montenegrins.
Christians massacred at Jedda.
Montenegrin boundaries determined.
Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
Great fire at Constantinople.
Conspiracy against the Sultan.
Druse and Maronite War.
Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
Convention of Great Powers.
Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro. 1859 1860

tenegro.

1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
Servians demand their independence.

1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.

1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.

Suez Canal opened in part. 1866 Revolt in Candia.

Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.

The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits
France and England.

1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
1872 Baker returns, after considerable suc-

1873 By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most

1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.

1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of

Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia.
Bosnians victorious at the battle of
Gatschko.
Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
British government purchases Suez
Canal stock.

1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt
consolidated.
Battle of Trebinge, indecisive.
Germany, Austria and Russia demand
reform in Turkish tributaries.
Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule.
Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.
Montenegro and Servia declare war
against Turkey.
Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession
of Abdul-Hamid II.
Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz.
Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.

1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by
Col. Gordon.
Turkey rejects proposals of the Great
Powers.
Midhat Pasha banished.

Powers.
Midhat Pasha banished.
War with Russia declared.
Hostilities with Montenegro.
Russians cross the Danube, June 23;
Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight
Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna
abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July
28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass,
August 21-28; Russians repulsed at
Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on
both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22,
by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks,
Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as
Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha
appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat
of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of AladjaDagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by
storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna,
Dec. 10. Midhat Pasha banished.

Dec. 10.

1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.

Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.

Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.

Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.

1879 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.

Russians evacuate Turkey.

England demands reforms in Turkey.

Nubar Pasha resigns.

The Khedive deposed by the Sultan,

June 26.

June 26.

His son Tewfik succeeds him.

1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.

Great naval demonstration.

Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.

1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinonle.

midhat Pasha, and others, tried for mur-der of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to

Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.

1882 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.

Powers regarding Egypt, but Sussequently yields.
Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.
Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13.
Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.

Minister of War, leads to international complications.

English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.

On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Eugensteen

he powers called upon to aid the Khedive. Khedive.
Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.
Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.

fleets.

Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.

The Khedive declares him a rebel.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.

Ramleh fortified.

Stirmich between Forntians and the between Egyptians and the

English.

The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia.

The English occupy the Suez Canal.

Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.

Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.

Zagazig occupied. Kafre-el-Dwar surrenders. Cairo opens its gates. Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender

Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
End of the war, Sept. 15.

1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.

1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.

Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18.

Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar,

Defeat of Baker Pasha hear Tokar, Feb. 4.

Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.

Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under.
Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13.
Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16.
Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul,
Egypt, Jan. 12.

General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul,
Egypt, Jan 12.
Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British
forces, Jan. 17.
British victory near Metammeh.
Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26.
Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces
intense excitement in London.
The Italian flag hoisted with that of
Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 8.
British victory near Dulka Island; death
of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.
The muder of Dongola decorated by
Lord Wolseley.

Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 29. Revolution in Eastern Roumelia. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor,

Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.

Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.

1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.

1890 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3.

Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.

1890 Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.

1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.

1895 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.

Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.

1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.

1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.

1908 Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 15.

Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mehmed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.

1912 War with Italy.

## GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. 1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. They are defeated by the Turks. Rebellion of Suliot suppressed.
1803 Turks put down second Suliot rebellion, which was incited by the French.
1821 Revolt of Insylanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
1822 Independence of Greece. Terrible massacre at Scio.
1823 National Congress at Argos. Death of Marco Bozzaris.
1824 Death of Lord Byrom at Missolonghi. Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.
1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.

Turks.
1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
Interference of foreign powers rejected

Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.

Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.

Issa Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.

Treaty of Hadrianople.

The Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.

Issa President D'Istria assassinated.

Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.

Pireus blocaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
French intervention sought.

to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Greece forced to yield.
Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war de-1854

clared. 1857 Greece evacuated by the French and Eng-

Serious insurrections in Greece. Otho I. forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares for Otho I.

National Assembly declares Alfred elect-

1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected
King, March 18, and becomes King
George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.

1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.

1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many
English prisoners.

English prisoners.

1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.

surrection.

1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war.

1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.

1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.

1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.

Thessaly ceded to Greece.

1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens,

Aug. 5.

Aug. 5.
1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown

1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown
Prince married, October 27.
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in
the ruins of Eretria, March.
1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new cabinet, with M.
Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.
1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended
May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed
Sept. 18, 1897.
1910 King George called National Assembly
for purpose of introducing reforms.
1912 Revival of interest in old Olympian
games.

# ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and eleva-tion of Pio VI. 1796—97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy. 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian

States.
The Cis-Alpine republic founded. Second invasion of the French.
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the 1799

Russians, under Suwarrow.
Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat

Battle of Marengo, out --,
of Austrians.

The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the
Italian republic; Bonaparte President.

Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of

Italy.
The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.
Downfall of Napoleon.
Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
Establishment of the Lombardo-Vene-

tian Kingdom for Austria.

Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.

1828 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.

1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes

Pope.

1831 Peath of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.

Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.

The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini

INAUZIII.
Insurrection in Central Italy.

1837 King Charles Albert of Sardinia promulgates a new Code.

1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.

becomes Pope.

1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. 1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.

The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.

War between Sardinia and Austria.

Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.

Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gacta

Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.

The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.

Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.

Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.

The Roman republic formed.

Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.

The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.

1849 The

1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Saruma.

Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.

Count Cayour Minister of Foreign Af-Sardinia

1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.

1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France,
England and Turkey against Russia,
and takes part in the Crimean war.

1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.

1857 Austria.

Austria.

Austria.

1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disquarrel between Sardina and Ausuria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.

France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 3; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians.

Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villefranca, July 11.

Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.

The people incited to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.

The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.

New constitution for Sardinia.

Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.

The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.

The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.

A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.

Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna, Total of Sardinia.

Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.

Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.

The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.

Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatifinni and Melazzo, July 20.

He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.

Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them,

tember. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct.

17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.

Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.

The first Italian Parliament assembles
Feb. 18.

1861

The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.

1862

Great Britain.

1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, of Ro Transfer of the Capital from Turin to

Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.

1865 Bank of Italy established.
New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble.

1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.
Italy declares war against Austria, June

20. 20.

Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.

Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defcat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.

Battle of Lissa.

Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.

Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom

Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice,

Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess

Margherita. Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence.
Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.

Council.

Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.

The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.

Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.

Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.

Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.

Revolution in Rome imminent.

Revolution in Rome imminent.

The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.

Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9. The Italian Duke of Account of Spain.

1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.

1871 Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.

1872 Death of Mazzini.

Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.

1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.

Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.

General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.

Brigands cause great trouble.

The government suppresses the Camorra's.

1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and

ra's.

1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.

Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

Six new cardinals appointed.

1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.

question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dis-

1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.

1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.

1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.
The monster ironclad Italia successfully

The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched.

Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and

retirement to Genoa.

1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretio.

Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec.

21.
Electoral Law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June

Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled,

1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled,
Sept. 20.

1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United
States, recalled, March 80.

1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday,
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 20.
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III.
Aug. 11.

Aug. 11.
1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned,

1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned,
Aug. 11.

1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.

1910 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23;
1911 Near With Turkey.

1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of
Tripoli.

Attenut to assassingte Victor Emmanuel

Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III.

## SPAIN.

Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. Falkland Islands ceded to England.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resumed.
1776 France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes Balsaric Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1794 French invade Spain.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Spanish fortress seized.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
1809 Spanish fortress seized.
1809 The French take Madrid.
1800 Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
1801 Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
1802 Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne. May 25.

Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots. Battle of Logrono; the French victorious.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.
Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.

Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July

28.

Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Ray, Dec. 21.
Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by
the French.
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal
Ney, July 10.

Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera,
May 16.

Tarragora taken by Suchet. 1811

May 16.
Tarragora taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo,
Jan. 19.
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 1812

22.
1813 English, under Wellington, occupy
Madrid. Madrid.
English successful at Castella, April 13;
Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July

28.
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and follows them into France.
Ferdinand VII. restored.
The slave trade abolished for a compen-

sation. 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of

the Cortes.

1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
Intervention of France in behalf of the king.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed. The king again restored. Execution of Riego and the patriot lead-

ers.
The French evacuate Cadiz.
Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
The Salique law abolished.

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.

Don Carlos claims the throne.

1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.

Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the

Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.

Beginning of the Carlist war.

1836
1837
Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1838
Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1839
Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
1840
Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.
1841
Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1842
Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
1843
Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartero.
Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son.
Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.

1846
Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d' Assiz, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infauta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages.

Protest of England against these marriages.

1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Espartero restored to power.

1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.

1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.

1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.

Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.

1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.

1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.

The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.

1855 Death of Don Carlos.

1856 Insurrection at Valencia.

Espartero resigns.

Espartero resigns.

A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.

A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.

Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.

Disbandment of the national guard.

Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.

O'Donnell forced to resign.

Narvaez made prime minister.

Birth of the prince royal.

1859 War with Morocco.

O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.

Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras.

Treaty of peace signed, March 26.

Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.

Ortega shot, April 19.

The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.

The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.

1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.

Spain joins England and France in the

ratified. Spain joins England and France in the

ratified.

Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.

1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.

O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
Insurrection in St. Domingo.

1864 Spanish quarrels with Peru.
General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.
He advises the relinquishment of St.
Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.

1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.

Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.

1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.

The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Micaragua.

1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.

1868 The Queen grants general amnesty.

Death of Narvaez.

Oct. 8,
Religious freedom, liberty of the press,
and universal suffrage granted by new
government, Oct. 26.
Revolts at different points suppressed.
The United States government recognizes the provisional government.
Efforts to find a king for Spain.
Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
Prim becomes prime minister.

Prim becomes prime minister.
Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed. suppressed. Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it. Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29. Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2. Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Insurrection in Cuba.

1871

The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
Insurrection in Cuba.
Resignation of the ministry.
Carlist war begins.
Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquita.
Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19.
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
Addication of King Amadeus 1872

1873 Abdication of King Amadeus. Addication of King Amadeus.

Republic proclaimed.

Defeat of the Carlists at various points.

Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.

Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.

Castelar President of the Cortes.

The "Virginius" affair. 1874

Castelar Treesas...
The "Virginius" affair.
Coup d'Etat.
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops,

- 1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
- 1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
  1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
  Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
  Don Carlos flees to France.
  Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
  1877 Extradition treaty with the United States.
  General amnesty to Carlists.
  Queen Isabella visits Spain.
  1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23.

- daugnter Jan. 23.

  Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.

  Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct.
- 1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and else-

- 25.

  Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.

  Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.

  Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.

  1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.

  Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.

  1881 Execution of Don Carlos from France, July 17.

  1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.

  Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.

  Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.

  1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 2.

  King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.

  King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German Emperor, Sept. 23.

  Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
- the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment
  by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
  Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
  Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.
  Hervera becomes Prime Minister.

  1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000
  lives lost, Dec. 25-28.
  Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king
  to visit cholera-stricken districts, June
  20. 20. Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia
- and other points.

  Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.

  Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.
- 1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
  1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
  1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.
  Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundred at Santander, killing and wounding several hundred at Santander Santander.
- der, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.

  1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

  1898 War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewey's fleet.

  Cevera's Spanish fleet destroyed off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.

  1899 Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6.

  1890 King Alphonso married.

  1907 Heir to throne born.

  1910 June 11 the government issued an im-

- June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.

## FRANCE.

- 1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.
  1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette,

- 1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoniette, of Austria.

  1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.

  1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.

  1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.

  1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.

  The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
- ings.
  1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
  1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions in-

- 1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.

  1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.

  1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.

  Reappointment of Necker.

  1789 Meeting of the States General, May 5.

  The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.
- The listing as the latter of the last let a street of the last let a last let
- The National Assembly meets at Paris,
  Oct. 9.
  The National Assembly change the royal
  title to "King of the French," Oct. 16.
  Clerical property confiscated.
  The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
  1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.
  Titles of honor and hereditary nobility
  abolished.
  Confederation of the Champs de Mars: Confederation of the Champs Mars
- Confederation of the Champs de Mars;
  the king takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.

  1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris,
  June 20.
  Imprisonment of the king and queen in
  the Tuileries; they are arrested at
  Varennes, June 21.
  Louis sanctions the National constitution
  Sent. 15.
  - Sept. 15.
    Dissolution of the National Assembly,
- Sept. 29.

  1792 First coalition against France.
  Commencement of the great wars.
  War with Austria declared April 20.
  Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated,
  and France saved from invasion, Sept.
  20. Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the
  - mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.

    Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. Opening of the National Convention, Convention abolishes royalty, Sept.
  - Meeting of the Legislative Assembly,
  - Oct. 1.
    France declared a republic, Sept. 22.
    Trial and condemnation of King Louis,
    Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.
    Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.
    War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1.
    Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March.
    Proscription of the Girondists.
    Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.
    Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.
    Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat,
    July 15. 1o. of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.
    - Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 10. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte.
      The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6.
      Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
      Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.

- Danton and others guillotined, April 5.
  Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
  Robespierre becomes president, June.
  Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
  Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others
  guillotined, July 28.
  Close of the Reign of Terror.
  The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
  Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists
  Oct. 5.
  The Directory established Nov. 1.
  Bonaparte wins the victories of Monte-
- 1795
- Bonaparte's established Nov. 1.

  Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Attehkirchen, June 1, Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.

  The conspiracy of Baboeuf suppressed. Pichegru's conspiracy fails.

  Return of Napoleon into Paris.

  Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks. 1797
- Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.

  Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.

  Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.

  England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.

  Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.
- Dec. 13.

  Battle of Marengo, June 14.

  Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austria 1800
- Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.

  Attempt to kill the Council by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.

  Treaty with Germany.

  The Rhine made the French boundary.

  Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey Oct. 20
- key, Oct. 9. Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March
- S.
  Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
  Legion of Honor instituted.
  Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
  Bank of France established.
  War with England declared, May 22.
  Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
  Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
- empire formed and Napoleon pro-
- The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
  Crowned by the Pone, Dec. 30.
  Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
  Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21,
  by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
  Battle of Austerlitz.
  Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
  Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
  Confederation of the Rhine ratified at
  Paris, July 12.
  Fourth coalition of the Great Powers
  against France; Prussia declares war,
  Oct. 8.
  Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
  Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.
  Russians defeated at battle of Eylau.
  Feb. 8.
- 1807 Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit,
- Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit,
  June 26.
  Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
  The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
  New nobility of France created.
  The beginning of the Peninsular war.
  Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
  Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
  Victorious at Wagram.
  Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
  Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
  Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec.
  15. 1809
- 15.

  Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1.
  Union of Holland with France.

  1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.

  1812 War declared with Russia.
  Napoleon invades Russia.
  Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
- Sept. 7. Disastrous retreat of the French from
- Moscow, October.

  The Concordat treaty with the Pope.
  Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.
  Battle of Leipzig.
  Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
  The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.
- ton, Oct. 7.
  1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March
- Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May
- Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
  The Bourbon dynasty The Bourbon dynasty restored.
  The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.
- June 4-10.

  1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.

  Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.

  The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

  1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.

  Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.

  He invades Belgium, June 15.
- He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.

  Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.
  Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
  He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
  Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.
  Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
  - England, July 15.
    Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland" and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where
- he arrives Oct. 15.

  Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.

  1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.

  Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb.

  13.

  13. The Natural Land St. Helene.
- Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena,
- Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena,
  May 5.
  Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
  Charles X. becomes king.
  National Guard disbanded.
  War with Algiers.
  Serious riots in Paris.
  Seventy-six new peers created.
  The Polignac administration organized.
  Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
  Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
  Revolution and barricade of streets in Revolution and barricade of streets Paris, July 27.
- Flight and abdication of Charles X., July Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press,
- the election of deputies and the press, July 26.

  Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillipe I.

  Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.

  The hereditary peerage abolished. Insurrection in Paris suppressed.

  Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt. July 22.
- 1832 stadt, July 22. ttempted assassination of the King, Attempted Dec. 27.
- Attempted assassination of the Ling, Dec. 27.
  Death of Lafayette, May 20.
  Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.

- 1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25;
  - Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25; is guillotined, July 11.

    Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.

    Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.

    The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.

    Meunier attempts to kill the King.

    Death of Tallyrand, May 14.

    War with Mexico.

    Insurrections in Paris.

    M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.

    Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.

    Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham. Oct. 6.

    Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.

    Removal of the remains of the Emperor
- 1838

- Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct.

  15.
  Removal of the remains of the Emperor
  Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris,
  Dec. 15.

  1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the
  throne, dies from the effect of a fall,
  July 18.

  1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the
  royal family at the Chateau d'Eu.
- royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England. Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May
- Joseph Hehri attempts to kill the king,
  July 20.

  1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after
  an exile of thirty-two years.
  Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
  Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
  1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
  Revolution of February 22, and barricade
  of the streets of Paris.
- "Reform banquet" prohibited.
  Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
  Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.
  The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
  The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
  Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
  Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
  1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
  Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
  Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
  Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
  The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
  Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.
  He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
  1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
  Freedom of the press curtailed.
- 1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
  Freedom of the press curtailed.

  1851 Electric telegraph between England and France og ned.
  The Coup d'Etat.
  Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
  Calls for an election of President for ten
- Calls for an election of President for ten years.

  Declares Paris in a state of siege.

  Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly.

  The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.

  The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon reelected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351.

  President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.

  The new constitution published, Jan. 14.

  Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat.

  The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
  - fiscated.

    The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday. Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.

    The President visits Strasbourg.

    M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.

    The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.

    The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and

  - Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace." he President releases Abd-el-Kader,
  - Oct. 16. leasures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and No-
- empire inaugurated, October and November.

  The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,339,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.

  The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2.

  Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.

  1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
- Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
- 1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.
  Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
  War declared with Russia, March 27.
  1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, Industrial exhibition opened at Paris,
- Industrial exhibition opened at Paris,
  May 15.
  Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
  Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
  Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
  Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
  Close of the Crimean wan, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
  Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
- partments.

  1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) assassinated by a priest named Merger,
  June 3. June 3.
  onference on Neuchatel difficulty,
  March 15.
- March 15.
  Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.
  Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
  Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
  The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
  Orsini and others attempt to kill the Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.

  The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.

  Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.

  Passage of the Public Safety Bill.

  Trial of the Count de Montalembert.

  The Empire divided into five military departments.
  - partments. partments.
    Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
    Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
    Visit of the Queen of England to Cher-
  - bourg.

    Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.

    France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.

1859

- The Empress declared Regent.
  The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
  Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
  Armistice arranged, July 6.
  Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11.
  Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
  The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
  Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.

  1860 France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.
- Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
- Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

  Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17.

  Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.

  The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters.

  Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.

  The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.

  The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France.

  Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
- - Troubles with the church about the Roman question.
    Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.
    The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.
    Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
    Neutrality declared in the American conflict.
  - France recognizes the kingdom of Italy,
  - France recognizes the kingdom of Italy,
    June 24.
    Meeting of the Emperor and King of
    Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
    Convention between France, Great
    Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
    Embarrassment in the Government
    finances.
    Achille Fould made minister of finance.
    The Mexican expedition begun.
    The French conquer the province of
    Bienhoa, in Annam.
    Six provinces in Cochin China conquered
    and ceded to France.

  - and ceded to France.

    The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.

    War declared against Mexico.

    Peace effected with Annam.

    New commercial treaty with Prussia,

    Aug. 2.

    Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war
  - Aug. 2.
    Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
    Commercial treaty with Italy.
    Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
    Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
    The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
    Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9.
    England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
    Treaty between France and Japan.
- 1864 Treaty between France and Japan reary perween France and Japan.
  Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
  Convention with Italy respecting the
  evacuation of Rome, Sent. 15.
  Establishment of the Mexican empire,
  with Maximilian, of Austria, as Em-
- peror.

  Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff. Malakoff.
  The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
  Treaty with Sweden signed.
  The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.
  Death of the Duke de Marches
- bly.
  Death of the Duke de Morny.
  Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
  The English fleet visits Cherbourg and
- Brest.
  The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
  The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
  Students' riot in Paris.
  Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
  Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
  France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
  Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
  His demand is refused.
  Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
  The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
  Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
  Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference. French fleet visits Portsmouth

- the London Conference. The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
- Attempted assassination of the Czar of
- Russia, June 6.
  Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
  1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
  1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
  Great radical successes in the elections.
- Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday
- of Napoleon the Great.
  Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
  Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
  Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
  Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
  Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. 1870
- life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
  The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.
  Prince Leopold withdraws.
  Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to
  - France.
    War with Prussia declared, July 15.
    English mediation refused, July 20.
    Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl.
    The Emperor takes command of the army.
    Severe and undeclsive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4. Defeat of the French at Woerth and For-
- Defeat of the French at Woerth and For bach, Aug. 6.
  Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.
  Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.
  Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18.
  Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.
  Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.
  Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedon Sept. 1
- Sedan, Sept. 1. The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2. Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie,

- 1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
  Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
  Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
  Metz and French army, under Bazaine,
  surrender, Oct. 27.
  Defeat of the French army of the North,
  Dec. 23.
  1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
  Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17. Sept. 7.
- Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
  Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
  King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18. s. armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
- The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
  France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth
  of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville,
  and to pay five millards of francs.
  Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
  Formation of a provisional government.
  Prussians enter France, March 1.
  Peace with Germany.
  Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
  The second siege and capture of Paris,
  March 28. March 28.
- marcn 28.
  Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
  Reorganization of the government in
- France.
  A large part of the war indemnity paid.
  Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
  Commercial treaty with Belgium and
  England abrogated, Feb. 2.
  Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst,
  England, Jan. 9.
  New treaty of evecuation signed with England, Jan. 9.

  New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.

  M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.

  Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.

  War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.

  Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.

  Presidential term fixed at seven years.

  Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.

  Execution of communists
- Execution of communists.
- 1874 Execution of communists.
  Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
  Payment of the German debt, September.
  1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two
  Chambers created.
  Passage of a bill for the construction of
  a tunnel under the English channel.
  1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
  Amnesty for communists.
  New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
  1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
  MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies,
  June 25.
  Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
- Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
  1878 International Exposition at Paris opened
- 1878 International Exposition at Paris opened May 1.

  1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.

  M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30.

  Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber. Chamber.

  Waddington forms a new ministry.

  Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.

  Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced
- Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
  Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.

  M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.

  1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.

  Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
  General amnesty bill passed, July 3.

  New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.
- Sept. 20. 1881 Elections favorable to the government. \$200,000,000 loan taken up three tim
  - \$200,000,000 foan taken up three times over.
    France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual suzerainty.
    Ratification by Senate, May 23. Great excitement produced in Italy. Gambetta enthusiastically received at Ca-
- Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.

  1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 30. Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.

  Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.

  Duclerc succeeds in forming a new min-
- istry, Aug. 7.
  Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 24.

  Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.

  Resignation of the Duclere ministry.

  M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
- Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23. Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1. Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Mada-gascar, June 13. Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet,
- Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet,
  September.

  Apology offered by President Grevy to
  King Alfonso, Sept. 30.
  Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister
  of War, Oct. 5.

  Treaty between France and China signed,
  May 11.
- France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug.

May 11.

- Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
  Langson, China, captured by the French,
  Feb. 12.
  Peace concluded with China, April 6, and

- Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.

  1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.

  1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25.

  Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.

  M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.

  1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.

  1889 Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.

  Paris Exposition opened, May 6.

  1890 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.

  1891 Russia bestows decoration on President Carnot, March.

  1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned. prominent men imprisoned.
  Court of Cassation quashed the sentency
  of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all
  released from jail, except Chas. de Les-
- seps. France gives Siam an ultimatum, which
- France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.

  Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.

  1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.

  Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.

  1895 French army succeeds in capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President Faure.

  1899 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Capturing Madagasar.

  1899 Trench army succeeds in capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President French Army Succeeds in Capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Madagasar.

  1899 President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Machagasar.

  1890 President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Machagasar.

  1890 President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Machagasar.

  1890 President Sadi Carnot Sassassinated at Casimir President Sadi Carnot Sadi Capturing Madagasar.

  1895 President Sadi Carnot Sassassinated at Casimir President Sadi Capturing Madagasar.

  1896 President Sadi Carnot Sassassinated at Casimir President Sadi Casimir
- balloon, November.

  A. Falliers elected President of 1906 C.
- France.

1910 French steamer "General Chanzy"
wrecked, 156 persons drowned.
The Seine river flood at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.

1912 French senate adopted military aviation program to cost \$5,000,000 a year.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

- 1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other prov-

- inces, from Poland.

  1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.

  1792 War with France begins.

  1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.

  1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of
- 1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.

  1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roseredo, and clsewhere.

  1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.

  The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Narpleon and obtains Variety.
- 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.

  1798 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.

  1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.

  1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.

  1799 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio,

  1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.

  1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.

  1805 War with France declared by Francis.

  General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.

  Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.

- Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
- Battle of Austerlitz.
  Complete defeat of Austrians and Rus-
- sians.

  Treaty of Presburg.

  Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice. The French evacuate Vienna. The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
- The Austrian King abdicates.
- The Austrian King abdicates.

  Battle of Ahensberg; defeat of Austrians.

  Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.

  Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.

  Downfall of Napoleon.

  Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.

  Treaty of Vienna. —

  Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.

  The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established. 1810
- 1815
- The Lollished.
- Hungarian Diet assembles. 1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. suc-
- 1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.

  1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
  Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.

  1848 Insurrection at Vienna.

  Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.

  Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.

  Another insurrection at Vienna.

  The Emperor flees to Inspruck May 15. The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15-
  - The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
    Constitutional Assembly meets at

  - A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
    Third insurrection in Vienna.
    Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.
    War with Sardinia.
    Revolution in Hungary.
    Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat
    Hungarians, at Szikiszo and Mohr.
    The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
    Sardinia forced to make peace.
    Constitution granted.
  - Sardinia forced to make peace.
    Constitution granted.
    Hungary declares independence, April 14.
    Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
    Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden.
    The revolution in Hungary suppressed,
    after a severe struggle.
    Count Bathyany executed.
    Convention of Olmutz.
    The Emperor revokes the Constitution of
    1849.
- Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.
- Libenyi attempts to assassinate the
- peror.
  Commercial treaty with Prussia.

  The Austrians enter the Danubian principalitics.

  1856
  Annesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.

  1857
  Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
  The Danubian provinces evacuated.
  Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.
- Hungary. War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Pied-Austrians defeated at Montebello, May
  - Austrans defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.

    Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.

    Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
- Death of Prince Metternich. Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.

  Meeting of the Emperors of France and
- Austria, July 11.
  Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
  Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia
- troubles in Hungary;
- Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.

  The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.

  Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.

  The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.

  The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great
- The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.

  Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of
- Sardinia.
  The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.
  The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.

  Amnesty granted for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc.
  Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
  - The new Constitution for the Austrian
- The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
  Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
  No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.
  The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.
  The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
- The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.

  Military levy taxes in Hungary.

  Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.

  The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21.

  The magistrates at Pesth resign.

  Military government established in Hungary, in December.

  Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.

Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created.

- 1862 The principle ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.
  Great reduction of the army.
  A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
  Scrious inudations throughout the empire.
- Scrious inudations throughout the empire. Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland.

  Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.

  German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.

  Federal Constitution reformed.

  Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.
- - of siege.

    War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.

    Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies
- duchies.

  Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.

  Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.

  Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.

  Austria receives the temporary govern-
- the disposal of the Danish duchies. Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia. Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary. The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary. Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.
- question. Nassau and Frankfort allied with Austria. The German-Italian war between Austria
- The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.

  The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova. The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.

  Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.

  Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.

  Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.

- Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
  Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20. An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30.
  Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort gained by Prussia.
  Austria retires from the German Confederation.
- federation.

  Baron Von Beust made prime minister.

  The Emperor makes great concessions to 1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent
- Hungary kingdom. Andrassy elected President of Hungarian
- Diet.
  The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.

  1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.

  Civil marriage authorized.
  The State assumes the control of secular
- The State assumes the control of secular education.
- education.

  1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.

  1870 The Concordat repealed.

  Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian
- Neutrality deciared in the Transitive war.

  Bitter contest between national and federal parties.

  1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.

  Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.

  Austria recognizes new German Confederation. eration. Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
- Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
  Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
  Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

  1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
  Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

  1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna, opened May 1.
- International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.

  The federalists defeated in the elections. Reforms in the empire.
  Visit of the Emperor to Russia.

  Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned
- Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope. Death of Ferdinand —, ex-Emperor. Visit of the Emperor to Italy. Great financial crisis. Change in the bed of the Danube. New marriage law proclaimed. Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question. Neutrality declared in Servian war.
- 1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
- war.

  1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.

  Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.

  1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.

  1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.

  1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.

  1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, 1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna,
- 1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna,
  May 16.

  1885 Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of
  Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.
  Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.

  1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
  Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin,
  Aug. 12.

  1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.

  1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty,
  April 2.
- April 2. 1904 Members Hungarian House wrecked
- 1904 Members Hungarian House wreuseu Chamber in riot, Dec. 13. 1898 Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assas-sinated, Sept. 10. 1908 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by
- Austria-Hungary, October.

  1909 Threatened war with Servia, averted after war preparations had been made.

# SCANDINAVIA.

- Most of Norway was united under Har-old Haarfager about the end of the ninth century.

  1365 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.
- 1385 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, become Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412. Norway and Denmark became confederate
- kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.

  By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.

  Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560. Lutheran religion established in Den-

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- mark. 1537 Catholocism suppressed and church lands
- Catholocism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.

  Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.

  Charles XII. became king of Sweden. After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.
- a fugitive. Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded
- by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethroned.

  Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of
- Sweden.

  For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.

  Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Laurenberg was given to Denmark in exchange.

Sweden

- change.
  Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are
- still seated.

  Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and
- Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark. Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

  Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago. April 9. Dr. Nangen the Arc.
- and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, June 24.

  Frederick VIII succeeded to the throne of
- Denmark, Jan. 29.
  Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald
  . Amundsen. Amundsen.

  Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X.

  proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15,

  at Copenhagen.

# GERMANY.

- 1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
- Lorraine ceded to France.
  Convention between Prussia and Austria.
  Germany shares in the partition of Po-

- land.

  War with Turkey.

  Leopold II. becomes Emperor.

  Conference between the Emperor and
  Frederick of Prussia.

  Accession of Francis II. of Austria.

  Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.

  Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire
  Posen.
- Posen.
  1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division
- of Poland. War with France. Accession of Frederick William III.. of Prussia. Prussians seize Hanover.
- 1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
  Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the
  Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.

  1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of
  Emperor of Austria.

  1805 Treaty of Vienna.

  Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of
  Wurtemburg and Bavaria.

  1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
  Formation of the Confederation of the
  Rhine.
- Prussians seize Hanover
- Prussians seize Hanover.
  War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
  Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French
  enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
  The kingdom of Westphalia established
  by Napoleon.
  Treaty of Tilsit between France and
  Prussia.
  Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
  North Germany annexed to France.
  An alliance concluded with Austria and
  Russia.

- The War of Liberation, against Napoleon, The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
- The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
  War declared against France, March 16.
  Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.
  Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach,
  Aug. 16.
  Allies completely defeat Napoleon at
  Leipsic, Oct. 16.
  1814 France invaded by the allies.
  Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
  Congress of Vienna.
  Final overthrow of Napoleon.
  Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
- tion.
  1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
  1818 The Zollverein (commercial tion.
- The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.

  Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Goethe, German poet.

  Cother German states join the Zollverein.

  Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
- Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia. 1844 Attempted assassination of the Prussian
- King. 1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany. erman National Assembly meets in
- German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.

  1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.

  He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly. He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly. Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart. Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850. Treaty between Bayaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, Feb. 27. Parliament meets at Erfurt. The German Confederation meets at Frankfort Sart 2
- Parliament meets at Erfurt.

  The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.

  Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.

  Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.

  Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.

  Revision of the German Confederation.

  Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria. of Austria.
- Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
- Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
  The elector restored by the Confederation.

  1859
  Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.

  Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
  Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
  Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.

  Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.

  National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
  Attempted assassination of the King.

  1862
  The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
  Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

- The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.

  German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of fed-
- Frankfort, and approve a plan of federal reform.

  1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

  The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
  Peace restored, Oct. 30.

  1865 The Gastein convention.

  It gives great offence to the German Diet.

  Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.

  1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.

  Austria defeated.

  Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia.
- - Prussia makes peace with the several
- Prussia makes peace with the several German states.

  North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.

  Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bayaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.

  South German military commission appointed
- 1868 South German military commission appointed.

  1870 France declares war against Germany.
  Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
  Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.

  Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.

  The Emperor Napoleon III. and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.

  - The Emperor Napoleon III. and two
    French armies made prisoners by the
    Germans.
    North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
- lin, Nov. 24.

  The German empire formed.
  The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.

  1871 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles. Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor. Successful close of the French war.
  The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
  Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 16.
  Triumphal entry of the victorium C
- May 16.

  Triumphal entry of the victorious German
  army into Berlin, June 16.

  German Parliament opened by the Em-
- peror, Oct. 16. 1872 The Jesuits expe Jesuits expelled from the empire. July 5.

  Meeting of the Emperors of Germany,
  Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
  Bismarck resigns the premiership of
- 1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
  Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
- Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5. Civil marriage bill passed.
- 1874 Civil marriage bill passed.

  New military and press laws.

  Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.

  Bismarck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16.

  Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.

  1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.

  Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.

  Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

  1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
- tion. Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin. Trouble with Roman Catholic Church.
- Inundations in Prussia.

  The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
  Code of laws enacted March 21. Second resignation of Bismarck; resigna-tion again withdrawn.
- Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.

  The Crown Prince takes charge of the apprice. empire.
  Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
  The Berlin Conference of the Great
- Powers.
  Suppression of many newspapers and clubs. clubs.
  Regency of the Crown Prince.
  The Emperor resumes the government.
  Protectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
  Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at
  Vienna, September.
  Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into
  operation.
- operation. Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and
- Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarek-resigns a third time, and the states yield.
  "New Liberal" party formed, August.
  German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.
  The Liberals successful in the October 1881
- elections.

  Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.

  Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 6.

  Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess. 1883 Princess.
- The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.

  Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.

  Conference of the Great Powers upon Fryntian finance. Aug. 1884
- Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
  Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.
  Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.
  Convention between Prussia and Austria. Septennate army bill passed, March 11.
  Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
  Death of Emperor William, March 9.
  Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
- 11.
  Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.
  1889 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.
  1890 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as chancellor, March 19.
  Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
  1891 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.
- Rigid passport regulations enforced in Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine.

  Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.
  Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.
  Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.
  Caprivi resigns the chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.
  Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Grav-
- 1894
- the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Grav-elotte, Sedan, etc. Celebration and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

  Prince Bismarck died, July 30.
- 1898 Frince Bismarck died, July 30.
  1905 Great coal strike, January.
  1910 Great flood in Ahr valley, June 12; 200 lives lost.
  1912 German fleet made friendly visit to United States. States. Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.

# PRUSSIA.

- 1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17. 1792 War with France in consequence of t French revolution.
  Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
  Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of
- invasion. 1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Po-
- sen. 1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition

- sen.
  1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
  1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
  1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
  1805 Treaty of Vienna.
  Downfall of the German Empire.
  1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.
  Prussia joins the alliance against France.
  Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
  Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
  Napoleon issues the Berlin decree.
  1807 Peace of Tilsit.
  Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
  1808 Convention of Berlin.
  Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
  1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
  1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
  The War of Liberation begun.
  Uprising of the people.
  The "Landwehr" formed.
  Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
  1814 The allies invade France.
  - Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
    The allies invade France.
    Complete defeat of Napoleon.
    The Prussians occupy the French capital.
    Treaty, of Royle
- The Prussians occupy the French capital. Treaty of Paris.
  Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
  Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
  Establishment of the Ministry of Education 1815
- tion.
  1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
  1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12. 1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of

Prussia.

- 1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prus-
- 1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.

  1848 Revolution of 1848.
  Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 12.

  The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

  1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.

  Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.

  Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.

  The revolution in Baden completely crushed.

  1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.

  Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22. Treaty of peace with Denmark.

  Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort.

  Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.

  The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.

- The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov.
- The Prussian troops withdraw from Ba-
- The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.

  The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.

  1851 Visit of the King to Russia.

  1852 The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.

  1853 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.

  1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.

  Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
- war.
- Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.

  1855 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.

  1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.

  Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prus-
- sia. Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchatel.
  Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pe-

- Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

  1857 Serious illness of the King.
  The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William
  I., made Regent.

  1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.

  1859 Franco-Italian war.
  Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
  1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

  William I. becomes King upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
  National Association meets at Heidelberg. Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
- The King and Queen crowned at Konigs-The King and Queen crowned at Konigsberg.

  1862 The National Asembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.

  The government defeated in the elections. Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1863; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.

  The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber
- Chamber
  The Chamber declares the act of the
- The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
  Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
  Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
  The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
  Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
  The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 5; decree recalled.
  War with Denmark about the Danish duchies. duchies.
- Holstein invaded by Prussia.

  Denmark ports blockaded. Holstein invaded by Prussia.

  Denmark ports blockaded.

  Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.

  Treaty signed, Oct. 30.

  Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
- budget. The budget being rejected the king pro-rogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
- ne will rule without it.

  The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.

  Convention of Gastein.

  Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.

  1866 The Diet demands the surrender of Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.

- 1866 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.

  Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
- sia. Hanover annexed to Prussia. 1367 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
  First meeting of the new German Parlia-
- ment.
  1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
  1870 France declares war against Prussia.
  Prussia receives the support of German States.
  France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prus-
- sia. (See Germany and France.)
  The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
  King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
  Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
  Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament. 1871 King
- ment.
  1878 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The stamp tax.
  1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The Old Catholic bishops given salaries
- The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.

  Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.

  1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.

  Religious agitation in Prussia.

  Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clery.
- Government and withdrawn from Caunolic clergy.

  New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.

  1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.

  Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.

  Great inundations in Prussia.

  (See Germany.)

# GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

- 1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
  Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
  Percy's Reliques published.
  1766 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848.
  1768 Bruce's travels.
  Academy of arts founded.
  1769 Letters of Junius.
  Watt's engine.
  Arkwright's Jenny.
  Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
  1770 Lord North's ministry.
  Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
  1771 English debates reported.
  Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
  1772 Warren Hastings in India.
  1774 Suicide of Lord Clive.
  1775 Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States).
  1776 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
  1777 Royal Marriage Act.
  Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
  1778 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
  Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
  Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
  1779 Rodney's victories.
  Eliot at Gibraltar.
- Rodney's victories. Eliot at Gibraltar. Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London. 1780
- Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.

  Birth of Channing; died 1842.
  Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
  England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.

  Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
  Grattan's Irish Constitution,
  Coalition ministry.
  England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
  Settlement of Upper Canada.
  Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
  Birth of De Quincy; died 1860.
  Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (insane).
  Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842.
  Trial of Warren Hastings.
  Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
  London Times founded.
  Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
  Boswell's Johnson published.
  Birmingham riots.
  Paine and "People's Friend."
  First coalition against France.
  England begins war with France.
- 1784

- Pane and "People's Friend."
  First coalition against France.
  England begins war with France.
  Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
  English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord
  Howe's victory over the French fleet.
  Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.
  Birth of Carlisle; died 1881.
  Cape of Good Hope doubled.
  Prince of Wales marrics Caroline of
  Brunswick.
  Crange clubs formed in London.
  England takes the Spice Islands.
  Birth of Princes Charlotte.
  Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
  Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
  "The Anti-Jacobin."
  Battle of the Nile; great victory of
  Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
  Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
  Sidney Smith at Acre.
  Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the
  Irish.
  Battle of Kilcullen. May 23. 1795
- 1796
- 1798
- Battle of Kilcullen, May 23.
  Battle of Antrim; victory of the English.
  Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
  Hatfield attempts to assassinate the
- taken. Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859. Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 1801
- Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
  Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
  Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19.
  Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.
  Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.
  War declared against France.
  Mahratta India War.
  Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.
  Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
  Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.

- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.
  Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.

  1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone.
  Deaths of William Pitt and Charles
  James Fox.

  1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin
  Decree, Jan. 7.
  The African slave trade abolished,
  March 25.
  Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.

  1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.
  Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
  "Quarterly Review" founded.
  Impeachment of the Duke of York.
  Walchern expedition, August.
  Death of Sir John Moore.
  Investigation into conduct of Princess
- Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.

  Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.

  Birth of Alfred Tennyson.

  The King declared insane, Nov. 3.

  Great financial crisis.
- Irish agitation for repeal of the union.

  The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5. Suddite riots, Nov.

he Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

- 1811 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died storm Ciudad, Redirgo and
- 1863. English Badajos. English storm Ciudad, Redirgo and Badajos.

  Lord Liverpool Premier.

  Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House. Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.

  Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.

  Birth of Robert Browning.

  Peace with France.
  Peace with France.
  Peace with the United States.

  Birth of Charles Reade.

  Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.

  France renews war with the allies.

  Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.

  Peace with France.

  Leace with France.

  Leace with France.

  Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.

  Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

  Agricultural and Weaver riots.

  Specie payments resumed.

  Habeas Corpus act again suspended.

  Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.

  Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.

  Birth of J. Anthony Froude.

  Queen Victoria born, May 24.
  Peel's Currency Act.

  Birth of Ruskin.

  Death of George III., Jan. 29.

  Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 1814

- Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb.
- Trial of Queen Caroline.
  Birth of Herbert Spencer.
  Birth of George McDonald.
  Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
  Great outrages in Ireland.
  George IV. crowned, July 19.
  King George IV. visits Scotland.
  "Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.
  Suicide of Castlereagh.
  First Mechanics' Institute held.
  Agitation about tests and corpo
- Agitation about tests and corporation
- acts.

  1824 English-Burmese war.
  Death of Lord Byron in Greece.

  1825 The great commercial crisis.
  First railroad in England.
- First railroad in England.
  Thames tunnel commenced.
  Birth of Wilkie Collins.
  Lord Canning Prime Minister.
  Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
  Battle of Navarino.
  The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyption
- tian fleets. 1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April
- Great riots in London. Death of George IV.
  William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
  Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
  Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester 1830
- Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
  Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

  1831 The new London bridge opened.
  The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
  Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
  Earl Grey's ministry.

  1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
  Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
  Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.

  1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
  Trades union and repeal riots.
  Lord Melbourne's ministry.

  1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
  Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.

  1837 Death of William IV.
  Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
  Hanover separated from Great Britain.

  1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
  Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
  Viscount Melbourne's ministry.

  1839 England at war with China.
  Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

  1840 Penny postage inaugurated.

- land.

- Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

  1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
  The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
  Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.

  1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
  Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
  1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
  Income tax established, August.
  Peace with China, December.
  1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
  1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
  Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September.
  1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
  Great famine in Ireland.
  Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
  Anti-corn law agitation.
  1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
  Great commercial panic.
  Food riots in Tipperary.
  Russell forms new ministry.
  1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.

- Food riots in Tipperary.
  Russell forms new ministry.

  1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
  \$50,000,000 expended by the government
  for relief of Irish sufferers.

  1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
  Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien,
  Meagher, and others, suppressed, and
  the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
  Cholera in Ireland.

  1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted
  to transportation.
- to transportation.

  Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
- Cholera reappears in England.
  The Queen visits Ireland.

  1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
  Pate assaults the Queen.

  1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened,
- Pate assaults the Queen.

  1851 The first "Great Exhibition"
  May 1.

  First gold arrives from Australia.

  1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
  Great riots in Belfast.
  Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister. English and French fleets enter the Bos
- phorus, Oct. 22. Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
  lliance between England, France, and 1854 Alliance
- and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
  Alliance between England, France, and
  Turkey, March 12.
  War declared against Russia, March 28.
  Crystal Palace opened by the Queen,
  June 10.
  Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
  1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry,
- Jan. 2. Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minis-Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England. he Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
- France.
  1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
  War with China (q. v.)
  England at war with Persia.
  Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
  English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
  1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
- Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act Of 1844. Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
- Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
  Herat restored.

  1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince
  Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
  Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
  Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
  The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.

- The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
   England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.

  Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill. Organization of volunteer forces.

  Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June
- Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18.
  Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
  Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
  Commercial treaty with France.
  Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.
  The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
  Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother
- mother. Complications with the United States over Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer, by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. govern-ment, Dec. 28. Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec.
- The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.

  Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil
  - war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
    Second international exhibition, May 1.
    Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of
    Hesse, July 1.
    Prince Alfred declines the throne of
    Greece, Oct. 23.
    Serious riots in Ireland.
    Continued distress in cotton districts.
    Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
    Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
    Visit of Garibaldi.
    The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
- The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.

  Powers as to Confederate privateers dis-
- cussed.
  European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
  Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
  Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
  Russell-Gladstone ministry.
  Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
  Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
  Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
- tria, Dec. 16.
  Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June
- 18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26. Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.
- loss.
  Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
  Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
  Habeas corpus suspended in Ireland.
  Fenian invasion of Canada.
  New reform act passed.
  War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
  Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
  Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
  Disraeli's reform bill.
  The Dominion of Canada formed.
  Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
- The Dominion of Canada formed.
  Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
  Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
  Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of
  Irish Church passes the House, April
  30. 1868
  - 30. Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 13.

    Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
    Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
    Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
    Successful termination of the Abyssinian The suicide of Theodore, King of Abys-
- The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
  Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.
  Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
  Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
  Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
  Measures adopted for the spread of primary education. 1869
- 1870 mary education.

  Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8. ducation bill.
- Sent, July C.
  Education bill.
  Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
  Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug.
- Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
  Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
  Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.
  Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20.
  Black Sea Conference, March 13.
  Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8. Alabama claims, May 8.
  The Irish Church Disestablishment bill ne risn church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.

  Mecting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
  University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.
- abolished.

  The Ballot Act passed.
  Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
  Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
  Great riots in Dublin.
  Supplemental treaty with the United
  States concerning Alabama claims,
  Feb. 3.
  A national thanksgiving for recovery of
- Feb. 3.
  A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Walcs, Feb. 27.
  O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
  Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept.
- 14. Scotch educational bill. Scotch educational bill.
  Commercial treaty will France, Nov. 5.
  Serious riots in Belfast.
  Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.
  Payment of the Geneva award.
  Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
  Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
  Resignation of the Gladstone ministry,
  March 13: ministry resumes office.
- Resignation of the Gladstone mi March 13; ministry resumes
- March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.

  The Shah of Persia visits England.

  Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.

  War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.

  Irish educational bill fails.

  Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.

  Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.

  Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 18.

  Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.

  Reopening of the Eastern question.

  The Prince of Wales visits India.

  France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.
- - bill.
    Great revival under Moody and Sankey.
    England purchases the Suez canal.
    O'Connell centenary in Ireland.
    Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1.
    Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
    Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
    Disracli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.
    England takes part in the Eastern questions. England takes part in the Eastern ques-
- Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to 1877 the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.

  Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ircland.

  Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

  IS78 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.

- Several changes in the ministry. Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland. Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference. Great commercial depression in England. British Afghanistan war. General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,
- Dec. 2.

  Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.

  Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.

  Afghan, May 9: retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3: Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 28; abdication of Yakoob khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.

  Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.

  Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.

  Great distress and famine in Ireland.

  Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.

  Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

  Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.

  Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29.

  Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.

  Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. Dec. 2. Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
- jected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced.

  Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
- ment of rent.

  Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinct,

  April 8.

  Death of Lord Beaconsfield.

  Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.

  Bradlaugh excluded from House of Com-1881 Duke
  - mons. Cocrcion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.

    Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.

    Yakoob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar.

    Parnell arrested under Coercion Act.
    Oct. 13.
- Cet. 13.

  Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.

  Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22.

  Agrarian outrages in Ireland.

  Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2.

  State trial of McLean, who is adjudged
- insane.
  Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
  Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief
- Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.

  Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6 Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.

  John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinct, owing to Egyptian policy. boun bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.

  The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.

  Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.

  Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
- Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.

  Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.

  Arrears of Rent bill passed.

  Married woman's property assessed.

  Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.

  War in Egypt (q. v.).

  The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.

  Opening of the Royal College of Music,

  May 1.
- May 1.

  The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.

  New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug.
- 1.
  Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.
  Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.
  Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.
  New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1. Jan. 1. Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
- Jan. 18.
  The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
  Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany,
  March 28, aged 29.
  Monster reform demonstration in London,
  Luly 21 July 21.

  Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.

  Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.
  arl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-
- Royalty of India, Sept. 10.
  Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
  Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3.
  Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
  Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
- Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.

  Attempt to blow up the House of Com-mons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26. Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13. The reserve forces and militia forces called
  - out. March 26. out, March 26.

    The revised Bible published, May 18.

    Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenburg, July 23.

    Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.

    Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4.
- 1885 Aug. 4.
  Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
  Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
  Irish Crime Bill passed, July 8.
  Irish National League proclaimed, Aug.
- 1888 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
- 1888 First white Chapel murder, April 2.
  U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
  1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales,
  July 27.
  1890 Rejection of overtures from the Pope,
  Aug. 11.
  Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party,
  Dec. 6.
- 1891 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May. U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.
  1893 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.
- perished.

  The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.

  Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.

  Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet. 1895
- Cabinet. 1899 Beginning of the Boer War in So. Africa, Oci. 11.

- 1900 Transvaal republic annexed to

- Transvaal republic annexed to Great
  Britain, Sept. 1.
  Queen Victoria died, Jan. 22.
  King Edward VII. ascends throne.
  Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
  Post Office began to receive messages for
  wireless transmission to ships at sea,
  Jan. 1.
  Old age pension act passed Aug. 1.
  Death of King Edward, May 6.
  Accession of King George IV. to the
  throne, May 7.
  Great coal strike on; woman suffrage
  agitation.
  Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.
  White Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank
  - Asynth introduces mome rune one.

    White Star Line steamer "Titanie" sank after collision with iceberg; 1,635 people drowned; 705 were saved and carried to New York on Cunarder "Carpathia," April.

## AUSTRALIA.

- 1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28. Explorations of Furneaux.

  1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zooland
- 1773 Explorations of Furneaux.
  1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
  1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
  1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Ledecon
- 1788 First landing of English convicts at Fort Jackson.
  Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26.
  1789-792 Voyage of Bligh.
  1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the storeship "Guardian."
  1793 First house for public worship erected.
  1795 First publication of Government Gazette.
  1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.

- 1795 First publication of Government Gazette.
  1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.
  1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.
  1802 First brick church built.
  1803 First brick church built.
  1804 Insurant Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Philip.
  1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
  1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by MacQuarrie.
  1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxand, Oxley and others.
  1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
  1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.
  1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
  1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
  1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
  1832 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
  1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
  1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives. Port Philip. now Victoria, colonized.

- tralia fixed.
  First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
  Port Philip, now Victoria, colonized.
  South Australia a province.
  Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
  Adelaide founded.
  Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide
  to King George's Sound.
  Melbourne founded.
  Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest
  Australia. 1835 1836
- Australia. New South Wales and Tasmania explored

- 1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.

  Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.

  Suspension of transportation.

  1840 Eyre explores West Australia.

  Stizelecki explores the Australian Alps.

  1841 Census, 87,200 males; 48,700 females.

  1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.

  Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.

  1844-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart,

  Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.

  1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.

  Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females.

  1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.

  1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again.

  Kennedy killed by natives.

  Gregory explores the interior.

  1849 Great agitation against transportation.

  1850 Port Philip erected into the province of Victoria.

  1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold regions.

  1854 Sir William Dennison appointed Gover-

- regions. r William Dennison appointed Gover-1854 Sir nor-General
- nor-General.

  1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.

  1858-'62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.

  Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.

  1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4.

  1860 Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.

  Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
- 1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea.
  1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis. 1864 General resistance throughout the prov-
- 1864 Gencral resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.

  1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer.
  Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.
  Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19.

  1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded. 1.298.667.
- Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,298,667.

  Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.

  Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe.

  Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.
- 1872 Telegraphic communication with Eng-
- land.
  Synod of the Church of Australia and
  Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
  Willshire explores Daly and Victoria riv-
- 1876 Wilsing explores Daily and Alexanders.

  1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.

  1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.

  Tahiti annexed to France.

  The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.

  1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne. Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
- consider federal action.
- consider federal action.

  Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.

  1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.

  1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.

  Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.

  1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Scudan, March 3.

  1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2.

- 1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitu-tion for the Commonwealth of Aus-1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.

  1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.

  1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.

  1901 New Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed at Sydney.

- 1901 New Commonwealth of Austrana pro-claimed at Sydney.

  1903 Bombala N. S. W. chosen as capital.

  1910 Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000.

  1911 Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-canberra.

### CANADA.

- 1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian
- provinces.

  1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
  Great fire in Montreal.

  1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
- 1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of ommencement of the American war of Independence.

  nvasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.

  ort St. John taken by Montgomery,

  Nov. 3.
  - Montreal captured, Nov. 12.

    Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed,
    Nov. 14.

    Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec,
- December 31. Failure of attack and death of Mont-
- gomery.
  1776 The Americans retreat from Canada,
- 176 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18. 1784 Settlement of Upper Canada. 1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower prov-inces.
- inces.
  First House of Assembly opened.
  Toronto made the capital of Upper Can-
- ada.

  1803 Slavery abolished in Canada.

  1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.

  Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct.
- Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27. van Kensselear capitulates, Nov. 27.
  Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
  Death of General Brock.
  Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
  Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort
  George, May 27, by the Americans.
  Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor,
  May 20
- May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek,
- June 6.
  Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
  Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
  Capture of English squadron.
  Defeat of Prootor at the Thames, and
  death of Tecumseh.

  1814 United States troops successful at battle
  of Longwood, March 4.
  Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July
  25.
- 25.
  Battle of Lundy's Lane.
  Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
  Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
  Sir George Sherbroke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
- of Lower Canada.
  Political agitation in Upper Canada.
  Career of Robert Gourlay.
  Duke of Richmond appointed Governor
- of Lower Canada.

  1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.

  1824 Welland Canal incorporated.

  First agitation against the Orangemen.

  1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill
- 1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by
- Petition against misuse of revenues. First agitation for responsible government in Upper Canada.
- becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Cana-
- dian Assembly.

  1835 The Pupinean party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.

  1836 First Canadian railway opened.
  House of Assembly refuse supplies.

  1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament
- ment. House of Assembly of Lower Canada re
  - fuses to transact business.

    "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
    Commercial crisis in Canada and the Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.

    Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
    Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
    Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
    Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
    Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
    Affair of the "Caroline."
    Sir John Colborne appointed Governor,
    Jan. 16.
- Jan. 16. Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Rob-
- ert Feel."
  End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
  Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is
  succeeded by Lord Durham.
  Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
  Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
  Settlement of the clergy reserves ques-1839
- tion. Responsible government established. Death of Lord Sydenham.
- Charles P. Thompson Governor.
  Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
  Government removed from Kingston to
- Montreal.

  Great fire in Quebec.
  Earl Catheart Governor.
  Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
  Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
  Continued agitation over the Rebellion
  Losses bill.
  Annexation to the United Chatter
- Annexation to the United States advo-cated by the opposition. Great riots in Montreal. Destruction of Parliament House, April
- 1852
- 1853
- Destruction of Fariament House, April 26.
  Attack on Lord Elgin.
  Subsidence of the agitation.
  Reciprocity with United States urged.
  Construction of new railways.
  Cheaper postage rates introduced.
  Great fire at Montreal.
  Government removed to Quebec.
  Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9.
  Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
  Prosperous condition of Canada.
  Treaty with the United States, June 7.
  Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
  Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives.
- servatives.

  Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.

  The first railway accident in Canada.
  Quebec made the seat of government.

  Stringency in the moncy market caused by the mutiny in India.

- 1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this
- scheme. Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
  Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with
  - nation.

    Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28.

    British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.

    Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.

    Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
- Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
- confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.

  Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln.

  Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec.

  Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.

  Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.

  1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.

  Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.

  Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty
- - November.
    Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
    Fenian invasion threatened.
    Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
    Habeas Corpus suspended.
    Mr. Galt's new tariff.
- Mr. Galt's new tariff.

  1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.

  Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.

  Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.
- Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.

  1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.

  1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.

  1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.

  Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
- minion of Canada.

  Prince Alfred visits Canada.

  1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of
- Canada.

  Discussion of the Fisheries question.

  Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.

  Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
- Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.

  1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United Štates.
- 1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, 1876 Destruction of St. A. 1877 Sept. 3.

  1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5, 500,000.

  1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy,
- 500,000.

  The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.

  Fortune Bay outrages.
  United States pay Fishery award, Nov.

- 21.
  Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.

  1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.

  1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.

  1881 \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.

  Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.

  Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.

  1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.

  Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

  1884 Meeting of the British Association, at
- ernor of Newfoundland.

  Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.

  Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.

  1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.

  Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel.

  1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- way.
  Resolution against the Coercion Bill
  passed April 26.
  1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada,
- April.
  Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
  Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April
- 26. April 28. Toronto University burned, Feb. 14. Government party sustained at general election, March 6. General census taken April 5. Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11. School war in Manitoba. Silver agitation and mining development in Poerce of the April 20. Silver agitation and mining development in Poerce of the April 20. April 20. Silver agitation and mining development in Poerce of the April 20. A
- Silver agitation and mining development in Porcupine district. 1911 Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General.
- 1912 Great land boom and influx of settlers in Northwest provinces.

# UNITED STATES.

- 1765 First Medical College established in Philne Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22. March 22.
  Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
  A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.
  Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
  Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act. November.
- Act, November.

  1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February 1.
- amined before the House of Commons, in February.
  Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
  Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
  Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.
  An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies.
  Colonies adout a non-importation agree-
- Colonies adopt a non-importation agree-
- ment.

  Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.

  1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Fanuel Hall, Boston.

  A military force stationed in Boston by ment.

  - military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General

- 1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.

  The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
  Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.

  First paper mill erected at Milton.
  Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
- zens.
  Repeal of the duties on tea.
  Insurrection in North Carolina against
  the government officers by regulators;
  rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators ne British man-of-war Gaspee
- 1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
  1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
  Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.
  The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
- Dec. 16. 1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its
- port rights, March 25.

  Meeting of the First Continental or Seeond Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
  longress issues a Declaration of Rights,
- Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.

  Commencement of the Revolutionary War. ttle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat.

  Perpetual Union of the Colonics formed,
  May 20.

  General Washington Commander-inChief of the Continental forces, June
- Americans under Ethan Allen take Ti-
- Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
  Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne
  arrive from England.
  Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill
  after stubborn resistance, June 17.
  Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
  Continental Fast Day, July 20.
  Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
  Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade
- Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade
  Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3;
  of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and
  joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.

  1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British,
  Jan. 1.
- Jan. 1.

  Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights,
  which commanded the harbor, March Washington arrives at New York, April
- Declaration of Independence, July 4.
- Declaration of Independence, July 4.
  Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
  Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
  New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
  Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 er 400), Oct. 28.
  Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
  Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
  English occupy Rhode Island.
  Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
  Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.
  Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
  Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).
  Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).

- attle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept.
- 11.
  Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
  Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
  Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600)
  defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct.
- defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.

  Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.

  Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.

  Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.

  American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.

  Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.

  Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
- Philadelphia evacuated by the British,
  June 18.
  Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss
  230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
  Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
  Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of
  the line, six frigates, and French
  troops, arrives.
  Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss
  211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
  Americans retreat from Rhode Island,
  Aug. 30. Americans retreat from Anoce

  Aug. 30.
  Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
  Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek,

  March 3.

  March 3.
- 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, New Haven plundered by the British,
  July 5.
  Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
  Stony Point taken by the Americans,
  July 16.
  Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the
  British, May 12.
  Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss
  325) defeats General Gates (loss 730),
  Aug. 16.
  Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his
  country.
- country. Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and
- Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.

  1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.

  Assembling of Congress, March 2, Articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.

  Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.

  Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.

  The traitor, Arnold, burns New London,
  - traitor, Arnold, burns New London,
- The traitor, Arnold, burns New London,
  Sept. 6.
  Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington,
  Oct. 19.
  1782 Independence of the United States
  acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
  1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden,
  Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
  Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
  Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of
  Paris, Sept. 23.
  New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
  Resignation of General Washington, Dec.
  23.
- 23.
  1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress,
  Jan. 4.
  1785 John Adams sent to England as first
  Ambassador from the United States.
  1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
  Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

- 1786 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and
- 1786 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.

  1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.

  Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17.

  1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina
- Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers
- of Philadelphia.
- of Philadelphia.

  1789 First Congress meets at New York.
  George Washington elected first President of the United States.
  North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
  1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
  Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
  Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
  1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
  Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
- State. Indians defeat St. Clair. 1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth
- State. The Columbia river discovered by Cap-
- The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.

  Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.

  1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.

  Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet
- Genet. 1794 Washington's second term as President
- Washington's second term as President begins.
  Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
  France recalls Genet.
  Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
  Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
  Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
  Resignation of George Washington.
  John Adams inaugurated as President.
  Treaty with France annulled.
  War with France threatened.
  Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.

- The Government removed from Phila-delphia to Washington. Treaty signed with France. General Bankruptcy Law passed. Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as
- President.
- President.

  New York Evening Post established.

  War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.

  Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.

  1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.

  Port of New Orleans closed by Spain,
  and American vessels forbidden to
  pass down Mississippi river.

  Louisiana purchased from the French;
  \$15,000,000 paid.
  Pianos first manufactured at Boston.

  1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in
  a duel, July 11.

  Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli
  by Decatur, Feb. 4.

  Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago,
  built. built.
- Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.

  1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.

  Ice first becomes an article of commendation of armed American vessels England.

  Levis and Clark arrive at mouth of
- Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.

  1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
- 1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
  couble with England respecting the Trouble rights of neutrals rights of neutrals.

  Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.

  Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.

  Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
- conspiracy.

  1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress. Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress. Eli Terry manufactures first wooden
- clocks Fulton's first successful steamboat. Fulton's first successful steamboat.
  Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
  France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
  First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
  First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia 1808
- phia.
  First woolen mills started, in New York.
  First woolen mills started, in New York.
  Finbargo repealed, March 1.
  James Madison President.
- Intercourse between France and England forbidden. 1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by First manufacture of steel pens begun.
  First agricultural fair, held at George
- town.

  Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.

  Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.

  Engagement between U. S. frigate
  "President," and British sloop, "Little
  Belt."
  - Depredations on American vessels by France and England.

    Stevens devises plan for plating vessels. First manufacture of screws by machine. chinery.
    Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison de-
- feats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.

  Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."

  Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.

  Breech loading rifles invented.

  Embargo laid for ninety days.

  Louisiana admitted into the Union.

  Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.

  Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.

  Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.

  War declared against Great Britain, June 12.
- June 12.
  British orders in council revoked, June 23. Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
  Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
  Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
  Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men,
- Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men,
  Aug. 16.
  The "Alert," a British ship of war,
  captured by the "Essex," Aug. 18.
  The "Guerrier," a British frigate,
  captured by the "Constitution" ("Old
  Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
  Gen. Harrison takes command of the
  Northwestern army.
  Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by
  the Americans, Oct. 13.
  The "Frolic," a British ship, captured
  by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp."
  Both vessels afterwards taken by the
  "Poictiers," a British 71.4.
  The "Macedonian," a British frigate,
  captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
- captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.

  The "Java," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.

  At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.

- 1813 The "Pcacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
  he inauguration of James Madison as
  President, March 4.
  he Creek Indians subdued by Gen. The Jackson American coast blockaded by the British.

  Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col.

  Benton.

  York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada,
  taken by the Americans, under Gen.
  Pike, who was killed, April 27.

  The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the
  British frigate "Shannon," June 1.

  First rolling mill at Fiftsburgh.
- First rolling mill at Pittsburgh. Stereotyping first introduced into Amer-
- Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesa-
- Death of Capt. Lawrence, o. ——
  peake."

  Battle of Fort George, May 27.

  British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.

  Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked
  by the British and Indians.

  The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the
  British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.

  The British brig "Boxer" captured by
  the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.

  The British feet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie,
  captured by the American fleet, 56

  mus under Commodore Perry, Sept. ne British fleet, 63 guns, on Lakt captured by the American flee guns, under Commodore Perry, 10.
- 10.
  Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
  Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
  Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
  Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
  The British, capture Fort Niagara, Dec.
- Niagara frontier ravaged by the British,
- Niagara frontier ravaged by the British,
  Dec. 30.

  Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into
  Canada, defeats and disperses the
  British army under Gen. Proctor, near
  the River Thames; death of Tecumseh,
  Oct. 5.

  1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
  Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
  The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
  Oswego bombarded and taken by the
  British, May 6.
  The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25.
  Fort Erie captured by the Americans
  under Gen. Brown, July 3.
  Battle of Chippewa.
  Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
  Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
  Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and
  Rial, July 25.
  The British bombard Stonington, Conn.,
  Aug. 9.
  Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.

- Aug. 9. Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15. Battle of Bladensburg. British General, Ross, defeats Winder,
- British General, Ross, defeats winder,
  Aug. 24.
  British enter Washington, and burn the
  public buildings.
  Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
  The "Avon," a British vessel, captured
  by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
  Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan)
  Ala., Sept. 5. Ala., Sept. 5. The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95
- guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Com-modore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Maneterated at Flattsburg, by Gen. Ma-nomb, Sept. 11. tish expelled from Pensacola, by Jack-non. Nov. 7. son, Nov. 7.
  Battle on Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.
  Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
  Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
  Perkins makes first steel plates for en-
- graving.

  Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians. Attack on Baltimore.
- Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
  British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed,
- British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed,
  Sept. 14.
  Treaty of peace with Great Britain
  signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.

  1815 Battle of New Orleans.
  Defeat of the British, with the loss of
  their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen.
  Jackson, Jan. S.
  Capture of the frigate "President" by
  the British squadron, Jan. 15.
  Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate,
  Feb. 17.
  "Constitution" captures the "Cyane"
  and "Levant," Feb. 20.
  War declared with Algiers.
  The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet,"
  March 23.
  Commodore Decatur sent against Algers.
- Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers. Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June
- 17. Hunt first manufactures axes.
  Terrific gale and flood in New England,
  Sept. 23.
  1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
  Second United States bank chartered. Second United States bank characters. Steam first applied to paper making. Election of James Monroe, President. Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.

  This was known as the year without a
- summer.

  Illinois admitted into the Union.
  Pensions granted revolutionary soldie
  Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia
- Alabama. Erie Canal commenced. Mississippi admitted into the Union Harper Bros. publishing house founded. Clymer invents Columbian printing
- Clymer invents Columbian printing press.

  New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.

  1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
  Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.

  1819 "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.

  The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
  Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec.
- Alabama admitted into the Union, Bec. 14.

  1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
  Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.

  Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
  Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.

  Percussion caps for guns first introduced Re-election of James Monroe as Presi-
- Petroleum first discovered in Ohio. Macadamized roads first introduced.
  Death of Daniel Boone.
  Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
  Jackson takes possession of Florida, July
- Burnett first introduces lithography. Straw hats first made from American straw.

  The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
  - First English firm in California opens house at Montrey.

    Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.

    First cotton mill built in Lowell.

    Elliott makes first platform scales.

    War with the Cuban pirates.

    Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.

- 1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
  First gas company in New York.
  First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
  1824 The miniciples of Robert Owen preached.
  Pins first made by machinery.
  First reformatory school founded in New York.
- Act passed to protect and encourage cot-Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers.

  Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.

  Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.

  Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.

  Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
- dent.

  1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
  First edge tool manufactory established.
  Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Departure of Lafayette for France,
- Sept. 7. 1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Convention with Great Britain concern-Convention with Great Britain concerning indemntics.

  Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.

  Great anti-mason excitement.

  Abduction of William Morgan.

  Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States. Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26. between Henry Clay and John
- first fire-proof safes. Delano's first fire-proof safes.
  Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
  Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
  Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
  Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
  First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusctts, and operated by horse power.
  Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
  Sandbaper and emery first made. Delano's 1827

Randolph.

- Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
  Sandpaper and emery first made.
  First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
  Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
  Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
  Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
  General Jackson elected President.
  Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Avres.
- Ayres.

  Planing mill first patented.

  Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.

  Independence of Mexico recognized.

  Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff
- bill.
  First Asylum for the Blind established.
  First Horticultural Society formed.
  Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
  Commercial treaty with Turkey.
  South Carolina asserts "States Rights."
  The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
  Building of the South Carolina railroad.
  American Institute of Learning founded.
  Great debate between Webster and
  Hayne.
- Great debate between Webster and Hayne.

  1831 Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement. Carrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.

  Death of James Monroe, July 4.

  Manning moving machines patented Death of James Monroe, July 4.

  Manning mowing machines patented.

  Guthrie discovers chloroform.

  Howe invents first practical pin machine.
- Buttons first made by machinery.
  Western College of Teachers established.
  President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
  New protective tariff measure passed.
  South Carolina nullification movement. 1832 South Carolina nullification movement.
  U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla
  Batoo, Feb. 6.
  First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S.
  June 21.
  Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. University of New York organized, Sept. 26. Re-election of Andrew Jackson as Presi-
- dent.

  Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence. Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths. Fairbank's Scale first patented.

  The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

  President Jackson begins his second 1833
- President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.

  The Southern States hold a states-right Convention. Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed. Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
  Gayler invents first practical safe.
  Death of John Randolph, May 24.
  Removal of several Indian tribes west
  of the Mississippi.
  Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press con-
- Hoo's double-cylinder printing-press con-structed.
  First successful reaper patented.
  Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
  Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged. cifer matches first made
- Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.

  Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.

  1835 Great fire in New York.
  Congress establishes branch mints in
  Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisi-
  - Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000. New York Herald established by Bennett.
    Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
    Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Roger Brooks Taney, appoin
    Justice.
    Seminole Indian war renewed.
  - Seminole Indian war renewed.
    Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
    Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
    Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
    Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command
- 1836 Bequest of Jan of \$515,169. Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded. Death of James Madison, June 28. Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country. Sam Houston elected President of Texas,
  - Oct. 22.

    Martin Van Buren elected President.
    Burning of the Patent and General Postoffice at Washington.

    Texas declared independent.
    Sam Colt invents the revolver.
    First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
  - Sam Colt invents the revolver.
    First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
    Adams' great debate for the right of petition. Death of Aaron Burr. Death of Aaron Burr.
    Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
    Scott subdues the Creek Indians.

- 1837 Great financial crash and panic through-Great innancial crash and panic througa-out the country. Harnden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union. First zinc produced in the country. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
- 1838 Pole. United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.

  Mormon war in Missouri.
  Intense political excitement.
- 1840 The Log Cabin campaign. Election of William Henry Harrison as President Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constr by Ericsson. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
  Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30. First Washingtonian Society founded.
- Adams' Express Company organized.
  Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
  William H. Harrison inaugurated, March
  4, dics April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
  McLeod difficulty.
  Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published lished.

  Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.

  Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.

  Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.

  Greeley establishes the New York Triburo.
- bune. 1842 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.

  Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman pencer.
  Fourier community excitement.
  mont's expedition to the Rocky Moun-
  - Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

    Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.

    Bunker Hill monument completed.

    Termination of war with Seminoles.

    Lugifor matches first made by machinery. Lucifer matches first made by machinery. President vetoes bill for National Bank. Dorr rebellion in Phode Island. Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3. Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2. William Miller and the "Millerites."
- 1843 William Miller and the "Millerites."

  \$ 00 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.

  Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamet Valley, and Klamath Lake. Great comet visible during the day. Death of Noah Webster.

  Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.

  Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
- er," killing the and State.
  Commercial treaty with China.
  First telegraph line from Washington Commercial treaty with China.

  First telegraph line from Washington
  to Baltimore.

  First anti-slavery candidate nominated
  for the presidency.

  The "Midas," first American steamboat,
  rounds Cape of Good Hope.

  James K. Polk elected President.

  Mormon war in Illinois, murder of
  Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.

  Copper discovered in Michigan.

  Texas asks for annexation.
- Texas asks for annexation. First telegraph line. Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mex-1845 ico takes offense. Florida and Iowa admitted into the
  - Union.

    War declared by Mexico, June 4.

    Naval school at Annapolis opened.

    Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.

    Great fire in Pittsburg.

    Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned. burned. Death of Justice Joseph Story. First manufacture of files.

    Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.

    Negotiations toward purchase of San
- Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8. Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
  Free Soil party originated.
  Northwestern boundary fixed at 498.
  Hostilities begin in Mexico.
  Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen.
  Taylor.
  Matanoras taken May 18 1846
  - Matamoras taken, May 18.

    New Tariff bill passed, July 28.

    President vetoes River Harbor bill,
    Aug. 3.

    "Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House. Gun-cotton invented. Great fire in Louisville. Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr.
- Jackson.

  1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
  Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
  Menterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24. Moditerey taken by Gen. Laylor, Sept. 24. Eight days' armistice granted.

  California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.

  Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
- taken by Gen. Connor, Nov. 14. defeats Mexicans at San Pas-Tampeo Gerats Mexicans qual, Dec. 6.
  Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25. Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott. The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, III. Iowa admitted as a State. 1847
  - Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9. ican Congress resolves to raise loan \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Mexican Congress Assertion of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 9.

    Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.

    Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.

    Battle of Bucna Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.

    Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.

    Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.

    Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 28. March 28.
    Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
    Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defcats Mexicans; also at Contreras,
  - Aug. 20.
    Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
    Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Death Gold discovered Oneida lished Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May
    - Missouri Compromise repealed.
      Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
      Corner stone of Washington Monument
  - laid.
    Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
    First receipt of California gold at United
    States mint, Dec. S.
    Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
    Upper California ceded to United States.
    Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo,
    held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
    Huamantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
    Guyannes captured, Oct. 20.
    Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y.,
    caused by "Spirit rappings."
    Food sent to starving Ireland. caused by "Spirit rappings."
    Food sent to starving Ireland.
    Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney,
    and a system of government organized.

- 1848 Great fire in St. Louis.
  Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman,
  Nov. 23.
  United States gold dollar first coined.
  California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
  Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
  1849 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
  Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
- advocate. Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical Capt. Minie invente bullet.

  Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.

  Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

  California Constitution formed at Mon-
- terey.
  Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York. 1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama. French Ambassador dismissed from Washington. Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
  - Congress passes the Oregon Law.
    Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
    Watches first made by machinery.
    Fegitive Slave Law passed.
    Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
    Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
    California admitted as a Free State,
    Sept. 9.
    New Mexico and Utah organized as territories. Sept. 9.
  - ritories, Sept. 9. Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
- Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun. Appearance of the great sea serpent. Completion of Eric railroad. Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4
  First Asylum for Idiots established in
  New York.
  California Vigilance Committee formed.
  American yacht victorious at regatta in
  London, Eng.
  Frightful catastrophe at public school
  building, New York.
  Congressional Library destroyed by fire,
  Dec. 24
- Dec. 24. 1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.

  Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.

  First street-railway in New York.

  Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and

  Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.

  Treaty of Commerce with Chili.

  Branch mint established in San Franceicos.
- cisco.
  Franklin Pierce elected President.
  Crystal Palacc, New York, opened.
  Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
  Treaty with Russia.
  Explorations for a transcontinental rail-
- Yellow fever in New York, Children's Aid Society, New York, founded. Walker's filibustering expedition to So-
- Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.

  1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.

  American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.

  Loss of the steamship Arctic.

  Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.

  First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.

  American ship "Caync" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.

  Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Eriesson.

  - Invention of the Iron Tower for iron-clad vessels, by Ericsson.
    Reciprocity Treaty with England; settle-ment of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
    Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territorics, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana pur-chase. May 24. chase, May 24. Massachusetts Aid Society send out set-
- chase, May 24.

  Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.

  A. H. Reader, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.

  Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.

  Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution. Oct. 23.

  Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.

  Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney. Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."

  Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.

  Court claims established.

  William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.

  Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimca army.

  1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea; brought to New London.

  1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.
- London. 1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.
- Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Republican party formed. Republican party formed.
  Alden invents type-setting machine.
  Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi,
  opened, April 11.
  Affray at Panama between passengers and
  natives, April 15.
  Page makes first wood type by machinery.
  President declares creation of free state
  government in Kansas an act of re-
- government in Kansas an act of re-bellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-
- cane.
  Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated,
  Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute;" refitted and presented to British Government. Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first
- patented. Election of James Buchanan as President. Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American ques-1857
  - Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.
    Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6.
  - March 6.
    First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
    Alden secures patent for condensed milk.
    Great financial crash.
    New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks
    suspended, Oct. 14, 15.
    Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12,
  - Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,-000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the
  - country.
    Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. roubles with the Mormons in Utan; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept.

- Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, August.
  Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.
  - Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.

    Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.

    Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority. Aug. 3.
  - by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.
    First message across the Atlantic cable,
    from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Ham-burg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.
- The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.
  The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
  Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
  Drake bores first oil well at Titusville,
  - Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.

    Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Mansas Free State party frames a State constitution at Wyandotte.
    Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
    Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary
  - Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Har-
  - ney, July 9.

    Appearance of the potato bug.

    Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
  - Dec. 6.
    Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.
    Treaty with Mexico signed.
    Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
    Tour of the Prince of Wales.
    Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
    Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
- June 28. 1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.

  Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov.
  6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.

  Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

  The Parrott gun invented by Robert R.
  Parrott
- Parrott. Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. 1861
- Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
  Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.
  Louisiana sceedes, Jan. 26.
  Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
  Peace Convention assembled at Washington Feb. 4. of the West.
- ton, Feb. 4.
  Provisional Government of Confederate
  States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President,
- Feb. 8.

  Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, March 4.

  Fort Sunter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.

  Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.
- 15.
  Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.
  Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. April 19.
  Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy
  Yard by Union commander, April 20.
  Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
  Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson,
- May.

  Missouri turns over to Confederates entire missouri turns over to content see turns control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.
  Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.
- volunteers, May 3.

  Arkansas seceedcs from the Union, May 6.

  Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort
  Jackson, May 10.

  Baltimore occupied by General Butler,

  May 19 Carolina secedes from the Union,
- May 20.
  Butler in command at Fortress Monroe,
  May 22.
  Advance of Union forces into Virginia, Advance of Canal May 24.

  Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.

  Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8,
- Tennessee seedes from the Union, June 8, East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
- Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
  Privatcer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from
  New Orleans, July 7.
  Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.
  Battle of Romney, Va., June 11.
  West Virginia admitted as a State, June
- 11.
  Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosccrans, July 11.
- July 11.

  Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.

  Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."

  Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.

  Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under
- July.

  Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593 killed and wounded, July 21.

  Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.

  Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.

  Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.

  Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.

  Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, at tack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.

  President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16.

  Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.

  Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.
- Aug. 30.

  Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.

  Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.

  Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Moun-
- tain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender;
- Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.

  Battle at Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.

  Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."

  Wilson Zonaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9.

- 1861 Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.

  Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass., Oct. 12.

  Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. ton.
  Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of
  Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
  Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. en. Sherman appointed to the command
  - Gen. Sherman appointed to the of Kentucky forces.
    Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.

    Confederates at Spring-
- Oct. 21.
  Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29.
  Gen. Scott resigns command of the army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
  Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.
  Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
  Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
  Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.
  Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
  Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
  Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling.
  Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.
  Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
  Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,800 prisoners, Dec. 18.
- Indian massacre in Minnesota
- Indian massacre in Minnesota.
  Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
  Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.
  "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
  Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13.
  Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defcated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.
  Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A.
  H. Foote, Feb. 6.
  Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen.-Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
  Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
  Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
  Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
  Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.: Gen. Mc-

- Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.

  Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. Mc-Culloch killed, March 8.

  Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. navalvessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.

  "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.

  Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.

  Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing, March 13.

  Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.

  Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.

  Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.

  Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.

  Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.

  Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.

  Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.

  Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the
- modore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the
- Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, passing April 24. Butler in command at New Orleans,
- Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.
  Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
  Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May
- Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 29. Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 29.
  Corinth evacuated, May 30.
  Little Rock captured, May 31.
  Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks; success of Unionists.
  Unionists lose Brashcar City, June 13.
  Slavery abolished by all the Territories,
- Unionsts Average Slavery abolished by an time June 19.
  Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated,
- June 4.
  Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
  Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield,
- Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
  Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield,
  Mo., June 8.
  Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville,
  June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June
  28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to
  James river.
  President Lincoln calls for 300,000 vol-
- unteers, July 1.

  Murfreesborough captured by Forrest,
- Murfreesborough captured by Forrest,
  July 5.
  Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.
  Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.
  Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
  Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9;
  Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500
  killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.
  Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16.
  Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.
  Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope;
  Confederates under Ewell and Jackson.
  Aug. 27.
- Aug. 27. en. Bragg invades Tennessee and Ken-
- Aug. 27.
  Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
  Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
  Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
  Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky.,
- Aug. 29.
  Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
  Second battle of Bull Run; defeat of Second battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
  Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
  Confederates cross Potomae into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1.
  Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
  Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting, by General Miles, Sept. 15.
- 15.

  Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.

  Battle of Inka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.

  Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.

  President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation. Sept. 22.

  Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens.

  Rosecrans and Price; defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.

1866 Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. 1867 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh

Nebraska aumreed.
State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed,

Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March

3. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13.
Southern States organized as military districts, January.

1868 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Presi-

Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens.
Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12.
Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated.
Union losses, 13,771.
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14. defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20.

Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.

Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Porter's neet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.

Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.

Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.

West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union Dec. 31 Cape Hatteran.
West Virginia admitted as a State
Union, Dec. 31.
Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
Emancipation Proclamation of President
Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all
slaves in Southern States.
Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas, U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas, Jan. 11.

Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. Mc-Clernand, Jan. 11.

Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.

First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.

Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.

Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.

Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.

Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.

Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.

Arrest of C. L. Valandigham.

Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lec, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4. Lec, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.
Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.

Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.

Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. July 4. Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gcn. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
Riot in Boston, July 15.
Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.
Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Burnside captures Cumberland Gap,
Sept. 9.

Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.

Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into
Tennessee, destroying much Government
property, Oct. 2.

Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.
First Fenian Congress held in the United
States. States. n. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville,
Nov. 17.
Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.
Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas. Nov. 29.

Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. Dec. 5.
President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8.
Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20 der Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Ilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28. eneral Grant made Lieutenant-General, Kilpatrick's 1864 General Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.
imiral Porter's Red River expedition, Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4.

Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commanderin-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17.

A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.

Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16.

Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.

New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.

Union expedition to Mansfeld, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.

Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.

Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, surger applied to the property of Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3·11.

Battle of the Wilderness, May 5.
Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.

Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.

Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
Fighting between Lee and Grant at the

Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union

victory.
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.

Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Evacuation of Alltoona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.

1864 Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. 18.
Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and fails, June 22.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.
Maryland abolishes slavery. June 24. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at
Kenesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
arly begins his raid into Maryland, Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.

Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.

Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.

Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16.

Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.

Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22.

Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30.

Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.

Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.

Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.

Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.

Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.

Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.

Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.

Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.

Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12.

Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.

Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Oct. 19.

Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cush-Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27.

President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.

Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.

Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.

Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.

Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16.

Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," Dec. 21.

President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.

Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.

Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.

Sherman Leaves Savannah, and starts porthword Feb. 1 Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.
President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3.
Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18.
Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.
Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6.
Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
Montzomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.
President issues orders to stop declinations. resident issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken. April 20.

Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25. April 25.

Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.

1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.

Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12.

Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24. bellion," May 12.
Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., Dec. 4

Dec. 4. Secretary Seward officially declared slav-ery abolished throughout the United States, Dec. 18. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance,

Mississippi number because
August.
Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12.
South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25.

Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23.

Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Sur-ratt, July 7.
Rebel Indian chiefs sign treaty of loyalty,

Sept. 14. Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Anderson-

Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Anderson-ville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the in-surrection ended.
Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, May 29.
Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
Fourteenth Amendment passed the Sen-ate, June 8.

ate, June 8.
Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable,

Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.

Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.

Death of James Buchanan, June 1.

Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.

Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.

Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.

Cornell University, at Ithaca, opened, September. September. Llection of Gen. Grant as President. Llection of Gen. Grant as President,
Nov. 3.

1869 Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
Death of Franklin Pierce, January.
Nolle prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6.
Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20.
French fronticr cable laid, July 27.
Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday,"
Sept. 24. Sept. 24.
Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.
Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendm
by the States.
Death of Admiral David G. Farras of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14. Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan murder, New York, July 28. Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-Germany Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.

First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.

Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.

Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain.

Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000, Oct. 8.

The Yellowstone National Park bill The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.
The Credit Mobilier scandal.
1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.
Re-election of President Grant.
Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9. 000, Nov. 9.
Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.

Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.

Epizootic throughout the United States.

National Granges organized.

Death of William H. Seward.

Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1.

Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11.

Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April. 1873 April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.
Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July.
The Salary Grab bill.
Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19.
Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.
Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
Woman's Temperance Crusade.
Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.

1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4. March 4.
Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
Military rule discontinued in the Southern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.

Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.

Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.

Foundering of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Foundering of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
Escape of Tweed from the custody of the sheriff, Dec. 4.
Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey.
Great inundation in Texas.
Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10. Serious difficulties between Americans and Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.
Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9. July 9.
Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 3.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at lives lost, Dec. 5.

First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Pa., Dec. 6.

The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
Close of the Indian War.

The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.

Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2. March 2.

Biue Glass mania.

Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.

Great railroad riots, East and West, July and August.
Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.

Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.

enians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.

1878 Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquake shocks in New England and Middle States.
Ky.Kluy. bill. passed by Congress. Mindle States.

Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress.

Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.

Development of the telephone and phonograph. Development of the telephone and phonograph.

Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory,
July.
Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress. gress.
Yellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since
1862—Dec. 17.
Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted,
May 2 New Constitution of Camerina Car-May 2.
Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses June 10. Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.

Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
Disastrous storms east and west, July.
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Josepn Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
Pall elections favor Republicans.
Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire,
Feb. 10. 1880 Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington."
Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention. cratic Convention.

At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed,
March 2. 1881 March 2.
Steamer "Corwin" sails for the Arctic regions in search of the "Jeannette," March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surren ders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. ontest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York col-lectorship, May. lectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed,
May 5.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for
damage done to American fisheries in
Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by
Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon,
N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland,
Sept. 26.
Vice President Arthur becomes President,
Sept. 26. Sept. 26.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.

News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.

Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.

Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4. April 4.

Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy
Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.

Apportionment bill passes the House,
Feb. 17. Feb. 17.

Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.

Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.

Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.

Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.

Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.

Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59 Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59 Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59
persons drowned, July 4.
River and Harbor bill passed over the
President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North Pole
expedition.
Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury,
Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting
Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as
to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and
Vail. Vail.
Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron,
100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration
of voters, September.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes
Senate, Dec. 27.

1883 Civil Service Reform Bill passes the
House, Jan. 4.
Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the
House. House.

Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee;
59 lives lost, Jan. 10.

Great flood in Ohio River; 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.

Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer "Proteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8. Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan successions. ceeding.

Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.

1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21. Jan. 21.

Germany returns resolutions of the
House landatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the
constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.
March 3.

Mexican War pension bill passes House
March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New
Orleans Exposition, May 8.
Great panic in Wall street; failure of
Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
Relief expedition rescues survivors of the
Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill,
July 2. Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6. The general election resulted in the elec-tion of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
Grover Cleveland resigns the New York
governorship, Jan. 6.
Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tallest structure known, 555
feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
sauguration of Grover Cleveland as States troops.

Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.

New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.

Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.

The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.

Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.

Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.

Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.

The Presidential succession act signed, Jan. 19. Jan. 19.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5. Jan. 19. March 5.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot; 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2. Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20. Morrison Tariff Bill defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws, June 7. Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue are, June 18.
Congress requires the small denomination silver certificates,
July 24.
The President warns office holders against The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.

Chicago anarchists, to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.

Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.

Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.

Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56. Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
Interstate Commerce Bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation Bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.

Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopts a constitution, July 1.

Defeat of the Scotch cutter "Thistle" by the America cup." Sept. 27 and 30.

President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.

Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.

United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.

Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.

Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.

Republican National Committee select. Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.

Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16. 1888. Dec. 8.

Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.

Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.

Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington. Feb. 15. at Washington, Feb. 15.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.
Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 9.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, at Washington, Feb. 1888 Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.

Knights of Labor appeals to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.

Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.

Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nomi-nated by the President as Chief Jus-tice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate,
May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity,
after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.

The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.

National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.

National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.

The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.

Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5. throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
Serious riot at Danville, Va., between
negroes and white military, Nov. 3.
Dakota adopted a constitution erecting
Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
48th Congress organized. aged 57 years, August 5.

1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21. President's message to the U.S. Senate President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation Act. August 23.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 18.
September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20. Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republican, Dec. 12.
Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country,
April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$2.0,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Mar-shal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.

North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.

Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.

David L Brayer appointed a Supremo. years; Beggs found not guilty.

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.

Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.

1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.

La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.

Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.

Act approved providing for the World's Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.

Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York
City, July 13.

First execution by electricity, at Auburn,
N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.

First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. he McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4. The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1. Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17. Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. New York, Jan. 29.

International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.

1891 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.

Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.

Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5. Feb. 5. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.

The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
(The People's Partry' transdet at Circ Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.

"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.

Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.

Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.

The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.

Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.

First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.

International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.

Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.

Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed,
June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the
Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at
Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time
by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed
to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland,
Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d.
16h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept.
22. Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one cluded, Oct. 11.

Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.

U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.

Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.

Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.

Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.

Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.

Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.

Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.

The President submits correspondence President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.

The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Colley. merce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21. ree Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22.24. Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16. March 25. Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lavs Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.

Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into May 17.

Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.

James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held,
June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. June 21.
Grover Cleveland and nominated, June 23.
Peary Arctic relief expedition sails,
June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.

Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.

People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.

Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.

National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.

Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.

Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.

Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.

The President proclaims Oct. 12 a Na-June 30. Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.

The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.

H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.

Inman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 80.
Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Ruf. Trouble among East Tennessee miners,
Aug. 13.

1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property,
Aug. 14.

The President proclaims retaliation
against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting
record, 2.05¼, Aug. 31.

Death of George William Curtis, author
and journalist, Aug. 31.

Cholera brought to New York City by
Hamburg steamer "Monrovia," Aug. 31.

Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13¾, Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13 ½, Aug. 31.

1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.

Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.

Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.

Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.

Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldhelm Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.

Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.

Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07½, Nov. 23.

Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.

Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13%, Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Scal Protection P.W. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. Hawaiian Provisional Government pro-claimed, supported by U. S. authori-ties, Jan. 17.

Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.

Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.

Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.

Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.

Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.

Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.

World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act. of 1890, Nov. 1.

New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.

Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.

U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.

Coxey's army invaded Washington, D.
C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.

177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. destroyed by fire, May 13.

177 buildings burned by fire at Boston,
May 15.

American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000
miles of railroad, June 25.

Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.

U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.

Railroad mobs destroy property in and
near Chicago, July 6-10.

Railroad strike declared off, July 13.

Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.

American marines landed at Sooul
Corea, July 27.

Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.

Hawaiian Republic officially recognized,
Aug. 9.

68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000
men idle, Aug. 13.

United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito
Coast, Aug. 26.

New Tariff becomes a law, without the
President's signature, Aug. 27.

Earthousle, with verset lose of life at New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Annesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Oct. 3.

Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.

Government offers to arbitrate in the
Japan-China war, Nov. 6.

Famous Mora case settled with Spain.

Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States Exposition at Alianua, oa., opened.

1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.

1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.

1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.

Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1. 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6. 1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.

Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.

1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.

1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.

1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost.

Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 16. 76,295,220. Feb. 16. 1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.

1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City
to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles,
Jan. 15.

1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20.
1907 Great financial depression, Oct.
1908 Boyertown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives
lost, January.
Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 3.
1909 Discovery of North Pole by Commodore
Peary.
Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug.
5. 1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley; over 200,000 people rendered homeless.

